



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

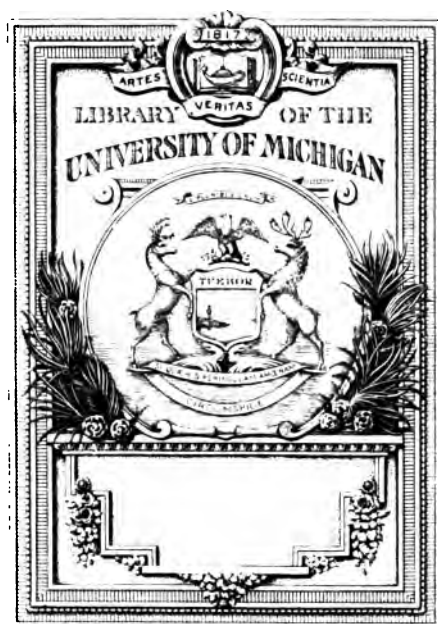
We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

B 1,046,558

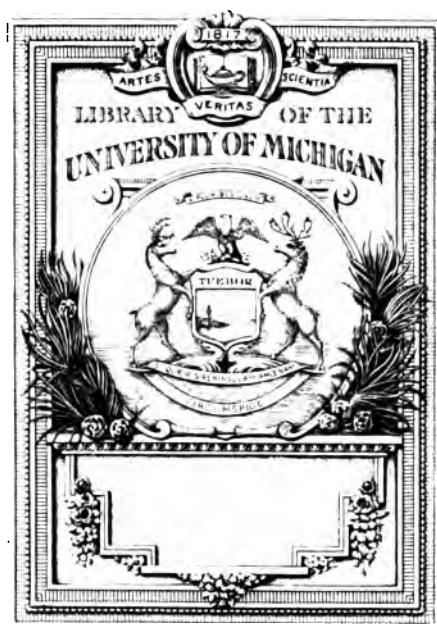


John W. Smith

2

615

.L74



1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* contents were determined by the method of Lichtenthal and Whistler (1987).

7
6.5
L74

6.5.

.L74

7

58-1

69

ECLECTIC

CARD CATALOG RULES

AUTHOR AND TITLE ENTRIES

BASED ON DZIATZKO'S "INSTRUCTION" COMPARED WITH THE RULES
OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM, CUTTER, DEWEY, PERKINS,
AND OTHER AUTHORITIES

WITH APPENDIX, CONTAINING A LIST OF ORIENTAL TITLES OF HONOR
AND OCCUPATIONS

BY

KLAS AUGUST LINDERFELT

Librarian of the Milwaukee Public Library

BOSTON
CHARLES A. CUTTER

1890

24

COPYRIGHT, 1890,
BY
C: A. CUTTER.

CONTENTS.

Introduction	v
Explanation of abbreviations	vii
FIRST DIVISION, Selection of the main entry-word :	
Section 1, Author-entries	I
Section 2, Title-entries	31
SECOND DIVISION, Alphabetical arrangement of titles :	
Section 1, Form of the entry-word	46
Section 2, Arrangement of entries with the same entry-word	58
APPENDIX : List of Oriental titles of honor and occupations . .	76
Index	99

INTRODUCTION.

When a few years ago Prof. Dziatzko published his "Instruction for the arrangement of titles in the alphabetical card catalog of the Royal and University Library of Breslau," the work appeared to me so remarkably able in its execution and so superior to all its predecessors in the fulness of its details, that I determined sooner or later to furnish it in an English dress to those of my colleagues who are not on intimate terms with the German tongue. Various hindrances, however, prevented me from carrying out my design until the St. Louis conference of the American Library Association, when I submitted to its members what was substantially the present treatise. Its length, however, and the unsuitableness of the typographical arrangement of the *Library journal*, prevented its insertion in the regular proceedings of the Association, and it therefore appears now for the first time in print.

Prof. Dziatzko's work is a marvel of ingenious condensation, lucidity, and completeness. It would have been impossible to evolve out of mere theoretical reasoning such an array of minute directions, as to the manner of proceeding in the innumerable variations and peculiarities of book making, which are the result of the vagaries of authors, publishers, and printers of the last 450 years, and now contribute their share toward making the life of the conscientious cataloger a burden. On the contrary, Prof. Dziatzko's rules are the outgrowth of the actual passing through his own hands of every one of 340,000 cards and the 330,000 books and pamphlets which they recorded; and the examples he cites are actual existing facts.

The schematic arrangement, which he has adopted, at first strikes one as needlessly complicated, and one of his critics among his own countrymen, to whom such dissection of a subject generally appeals as the very acme of logical treatment, thinks it admirably adapted for a chart to hang on the wall, but altogether forbidding in a printed book. I had a feeling akin to this myself, and at first set to work to make it over into the form of a continuous narrative; but had made but little progress in that direction before discovering that this could not be done without sacrificing the brevity, directness, and perspicuity of the original. Such qualities seemed to me of far greater importance in a work of this nature than mere smoothness of diction, and I have, therefore, maintained as closely as possible the terse staccato

style of the original, and whatever rules I have been obliged to add or change I have tried to mould in the same spirit.

The treatise which I now offer for the consideration and criticism of my colleagues is not a translation, but rather an adaptation. I soon found that the fundamental differences in title, and even author, entries between the practices of the librarians and bibliographers of Germany and of America would make a mere translation practically useless in this country. I need only call to mind that a German almost invariably considers a work by a corporate body as anonymous, and refuses to consider the right of any word but the first *noun not* in a subordinate grammatical position, in commencing a title entry, to make clear the necessity of an entire remoulding, in many cases, of Prof. Dziatzko's material, in order to adapt it to our own needs.

Having once started out in this direction, I have diligently compared all the cataloging systems with which I am acquainted, and noted their divergencies, as well as their agreement on special points, hoping thus to furnish a kind of tabular key to all practices of card cataloging which, even if my conclusions were not accepted, might serve as a convenient medium for recording individual preferences.

The original work, furthermore, relates only to an author catalog, while I have extended the scheme so as to comprise also title entries, as I consider that the two ought to go together, and the greater majority of rules touching title entries must be settled for an author catalog as well. Two facts need to be emphasized, that subject entries are not considered at all, and that these rules concern only a CARD catalog. They will in the main, of course, be the same for a printed catalog, but would necessarily be modified in special instances, particularly as regards cross-references, when there is no longer any need of providing for the physical difficulty of the very limited field of vision, to which a card catalog is subject.

After a part of this treatise was in type, Mr. Cutter's excellent "Rules for a dictionary catalogue" appeared in a second edition, in which the author has introduced several changes from the recommendations in the first edition. It has been a source of gratification to me to find that, as regards the most important of these changes, I had arrived at the same conclusions independently of Mr. Cutter, and I cannot refrain from calling attention especially to the substantial agreement between his second edition and my own rules, in entering authors who employ fictitious names under their pseudonyms, and English noblemen under their titles, as well as in the treatment of unused forenames, etc. Some changes and amplifications of minor details in the second edition I have been unable to note, owing to the fact that I did not receive it until after the corresponding part of my own work was printed. The same reason will account for my inability to refer to Wheatley's "How to catalogue a library", Fumagalli's "Cataloghi di biblioteche", and Padiglione's "Norme pratiche per la formazione dei cataloghi alfabetici".

Throughout this work I have made use of what may appear as a strange terminology, but one that in my opinion contributes to the clearness of the rules, when the meaning of the abbreviations is once understood. These are:

ENTRY WORD (abbreviated **e.w.**), by which I mean the first word entered on a card, whether a personal name or a common noun. These e.w.'s are of the utmost importance, since on them depends the primary alphabetical order. When a secondary alphabeting is needed, the first e.w.'s being identical, I have designated the word that then comes into consideration as the 2d e.w., the next as 3d e.w., etc. Thus, were there three authors to be entered as John Smith, John Henry Smith, and John Thomas Smith, the 1st e.w. would be *Smith*, the 2d *John*, and the 3d *Henry* and *Thomas*.

CROSS REFERENCE (abbreviated **c.r.**), I need not explain. There are two kinds, however:

GENERAL CROSS REFERENCE (abbreviated **g.c.r.**), which means a reference in general to all the entries made under the word referred to, as "Clemens, S. C., see Mark Twain", and

SPECIFIC CROSS REFERENCE (abbreviated **s.c.r.**), which means a reference to a specific book, the short title of which, as well as its marks of identification, are given in the reference, so as to enable the searcher to obtain it, without consulting the main entry, unless he wishes to do so. Such should always be the **TITLE** entries of books by known authors, as "Ben Hur, novel, by Lew Wallace, W257", the last being the shelf mark.

MAIN (abbreviated **m**), principal, as **m.e.w.** = main entryword.

In the examples, the 1st, 2d, and 3d e.w.'s, and the c.r. entryword have been printed in different types, and these types are used with the same signification throughout the work. Words printed in italics at the beginning of authors' names or titles are to be transposed in the entry.

The abbreviations for references to other authorities, that are entered within brackets [] at the end of each rule with which they agree, or else their divergencies explained in notes, are as follows:

AL. = **American Library Association.** Report of committee on uniform title entries, [giving] Condensed rules for cataloguing. *In* The LIBRARY JOURNAL, vol. 3, pp. 12-19. New York, 1878.

BL. = **Bodleian Library.** Compendious cataloguing rules for the author-catalogue, [prepared by Edward B. Nicholson, Librarian]. *Reprinted in* The LIBRARY JOURNAL, vol. 8, pp. 298-301. New York, 1883.

BM. = **British Museum.** Rules for the compilation of the catalogue of printed books in the library, [first published in 1841, revised and codified down to July, 1862]. *Reprinted in* Henry STEVENS' Catalogue of the American books in the library of the British Museum at Christmas, 1856. London, 1866.

Cu. = **Charles A. Cutter.** Rules for a printed dictionary catalogue. (Special report on public libraries, pt. 2, U. S. Bureau of Education.) Washington, 1876.—2d ed. Rules for a dictionary catalogue; with corrections and additions. Washington, 1889.

- De.** = Melvil Dewey, *ed.* Rules for author and classed catalogs, as used in Columbia college library. Boston, 1888.
- Dz.** = Dr. Carl Dziatzko. Instruction für die ordnung der titel im alphabetischen zettelkatalog der Königlichen und Universitäts-bibliothek zu Breslau. Berlin, 1886.
- Edm.** = John Edmands. Rules for alfabeting. *In* The LIBRARY JOURNAL, vol. 12, pp. 326-331. New York, 1887.
- Je.** = Charles C. Jewett. On the construction of catalogues of libraries and their publication by means of separate stereotyped titles; with rules and examples. (Smithsonian report.) 2d ed. Washington, 1853.
- Pe.** = Fred. B. Perkins. San Francisco cataloguing for public libraries; a manual of the system used in the San Francisco Free Public library. San Francisco, 1884.
- UK.** = Library Association of the United Kingdom. Cataloguing rules, as revised at Liverpool, 1883. *In* The LIBRARY CHRONICLE, vol. 2, pp. 25-28. London, 1885.

CAUTION.

These rules are intended to be used in the same way as an artificial key to the classification in systematic botany. Proceed, with the book in hand that requires entry, by successive steps of elimination, until the rule is reached that fits the case. To facilitate this procedure, I have added in parentheses, after each heading, a reference to the exact place where the next coördinate heading occurs, whenever it is separated from the preceding one by a considerable space. These guide posts are invariably printed at the extreme right of the line.

FIRST DIVISION.

SELECTION OF THE MAIN ENTRY-WORD.

Section 1.

AUTHOR-ENTRIES.

THE ENTRY-WORD CONSISTING OF A PERSONAL NAME OR ITS EQUIVALENT.

1. If the AUTHOR is named on the title-page, there may be (2—§105)
 - I. Only ONE, who is given (II—§87)
 - L. Under his REAL name. Then (II—§64)
 - A. This name may be a SINGLE word, consisting of (B—§18)
 - A. Either a SIMPLE name in the subjective, possessive, or a similar case. In that case this word is the e.w. (but always in the subjective case); as **Sophoklès**. [All.]
 - B. Or a name which is COMPOUNDED:
 - a. With an article, a preposition, or both combined. Then the following rules apply:
 - a. In names of Englishmen, no matter from what language derived, the prefix is considered as a part of the name and becomes the e.w., as **D'Israeli, De Quincey, De La Rue, Van Dyke, Vanderbilt, Van De Wert**. [All, except Dz.]

Note. Dz. makes English names follow the rules given for other languages, which are as follows:
 - b. The simple article, or the prefix formed by the contraction of a preposition and the definite article (*Le, La, L' ; Du, Des, Dal, Del, Della ; Ten, Ter, Zum, Zur, Am, Im, Auf'm*, etc.), is treated as an integral part of the name, and the prefix is e.w.; as **Le Sage, Du Pin, Ten Brink, Im Thurn, Zumbrunnen**. [Dz.]

Note. All other authorities make these prefixes e.w. in French only.
 - Rem. The Dutch article *De*, and the German prefix *Vom* are not joined to the name; as **De Vries, Vom Hagen**. [All.]
 - c. When the preposition and the article are placed before the name, without contraction, they are treated as follows:
 - a. In German, Dutch, and Spanish, BOTH are disregarded, and the noun is e.w.; as **Von der Hagen, Van der Velde, De las Casas**. [All.]

Note. The German *Vom* is treated in the same way, according to §4.

82, 157

- b. In French, the preposition *de* ONLY (but not *Van*, etc.) is disregarded, and the e.w. begins with the article, if there is one, as *De La Fontaine*, *Le Brun*, *Van Laun*. But the noun receives a c.r., if it is also used without the article; as *de La Rochefoucauld* with c.r. under *Rochefoucauld*. [All.]

Note. French names naturalized in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Russia, etc. follow the same rule, but such names being generally entered in those countries either under the prefix or the noun, both of these ALWAYS receive a c.r.; as *de La Gardie* with c.r. under *De la Gardie* and *de la Gardie*, *de Geer* with c.r. under *De Geer*.

- Rem. If, however, the Dutch article (§4), or the preposition and article in Dutch and German (§§4, 5), or the preposition in French (§6) is joined to the rest of the name in such a manner as to form ONE word, this compound form becomes the m.e.w., and a c.r. is made from the German or Dutch noun, or from the French article and noun; as *VonderMuehl*, *Vanderkindere*, *Delacroix*, with c.r. from *von der Muehl*, *van der Kindere*, *de Lacroix*. [Dz.]

Note. The same is done with German names of Russian authors, beginning with a simple VON; as *Von Vizin* with c.r. under *von Vizin*. [Cu. 2d ed.]

- d. The simple preposition before a name (*a*, *ab*, *af*, *da*, *de*, *di*, *till*, *van*, *von*, *zu*, etc.) is disregarded; as *da Farina*, *van Dyck*, *von Humboldt*. [All.]

Note. A c.r., under the preposition, is added whenever the name has been commonly used in English with the prefix; as *Del Rio*, *Vandyck*, *Van Ess*. [Cu.] — Pe. in this case recommends entry like English names, §2.

- Rem. The few cases, in which the preposition and the noun are written together in one word, form an exception, the e.w. being then the compound name, with c.r. from its main part; as *Vonhausen*, *Zu Rhein*, *Deguignes* with c.r. under *von Hausen*, *zu Rhein*, *de Guignes*. [Dz.]

- B. The prefixes *Sanct*, *Saint*, *Sainte*, *San*, *Santo*, *St.* (the last arranged as if spelt out in the full form of the language to which the name belongs), the English *Fitz*, the Scotch *Mac*, *Mc*, or *M'* (always written as printed, but arranged as if spelt out *Mac*), the Irish *O'*, the Welsh *A'*, *Ap*, and similar ~~ones~~, are regarded as a part of the name and become e.w., with c.r. if necessary; as *Saint-Martin*, *St. George* (*Saint George*), *McCulloch* (*MacCulloch*), *O'Brien*, *A'Beckett* with c.r. under *à Beckett*. [All.]

Note. Dz. advocates writing out abbreviations in full, and BM. advises writing *Mac* in full, with c.r. from the other forms.

- Rem. The *S.* (= *Sanctus*, *Sancta*) or *St.* (= *Saint*) prefixed to the names of SAINTS is a title merely, and the name is the e.w.; as *S. Gallus*, *St. Augustin*. [Dz. Cu. De. BM.]

- c. Names formed from two or more proper names (the latter generally being added to denote descent, inheritance, residence, origin, or nobil-

ity), and frequently joined by means of a hyphen (-), a conjunction (*and*, *und*, *y*, *e*), or a preposition (*von*, *de*, *af*, etc.), are treated as follows:

- a. English names are entered under the **SECOND** part, when the first has
 §12 not been used alone by the author, with c.r. from the first; as *Baring-Gould* with c.r. under *Baring-Gould*. [Cu. De.]

Note. BM. includes under this rule *Dutch* names, Pe. AL. UK. *all* English, and Je. *all* English and Dutch names; BL. restricts it to English names not connected by a hyphen.

- b. In other languages, and in English when an author has used the first
 §13 name separately, they are considered as one name, and the first part is e.w.; as *Schulze-Delitzsch*, *Halliwell-Phillipps*, *Perez Galdós*, *Nieto y Serrano*, *Hoffmann von Fallersleben*, *Durand de Mailane*. [All, except as stated in Note under §12.]

Note. Dz. applies this rule to all compound names.

- Rem. 1. There are a few cases of authors that have become so generally
 §14 known under the second part of their name, that that should be made the e.w., with or without c.r. from the first part; as *de Salignac de la Mothe Fénelon*, *Claris de Florian*, *Alexander von Ungern-Sternberg*. [Cu. Pe. Je.]

- Rem. 2. This rule in §13 holds good also in the case of compound names
 §15 of women (although the first part then is frequently the maiden name, and the second the husband's name), but always with c.r. under the second part; as *Bonacci-Brunamonti* with c.r. under *Brunamonti* *born Bonacci*, but — *Scott-Siddons* with c.r. under *Siddons afterwards Mrs. Scott*.

Note. I know that this is contrary to common usage, but think that it will be found more convenient in practice, as these compound names are seldom adopted unless the owner's fame has been won principally while using only the first name.

- Rem. 3. If the second name is also used separately by the person in
 §16 question, it gets a c.r.; as *Perez Galdós*, *Vogel von Falkenstein*, *Merle d'Aubigné* with c.r. under *Galdós*, *Falkenstein*, *d'Aubigné*. [Dz. Cu. De.]

Note. BL., UK. advise c.r. in all instances.

- c. In French, a forename is sometimes prefixed to a surname in **CLOSE**
 §17 connection. Then the **FAMILY NAME**, *i. e.* the second name, is e.w., with c.r. from the first; as [*Désiré*] *Raoul-Rochette* with c.r. under *Raoul-Rochette*. [Dz.]

- B. The author's appellation in the title may be made up of a combina-
 tion, consisting of **MORE THAN ONE** name: (C—§54)

- A. In Occidental languages, in: (B—§36)

- A. Names of **ANCIENT CLASSICAL** writers.

- §18 Then only the **COMMONLY USED** name is the e.w.; as *Clemens Alexandrinus*, *M. Tullius Cicero*, *Q. Horatius Flaccus*. [Dz. Cu. De.]

✓ Rem. If both names are, on the whole, equally used, the FIRST is e.w.,
§19 with c.r. from the second; as **Martianus Capella** with c.r. under **Capella**. In cases of doubt, give c.r. anyway. [Dz. Cu.]

Note. Use Smith's 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman biography' as authority. [Cu.]

B. Names of **MEDIAEVAL** authors.

§20 Then the first name is the baptismal name, serving as the individual name of the author, the second is a by-name indicating nationality or place of birth (then consisting of an adjective or noun with a preposition), occupation, etc. In this case the baptismal name is the e.w., with a c.r. from the by-name; as **Johannes Regiomontanus**, **Jan de Klerk** (**Jean Leclerc**, **Johannes Clericus**), **Jean** (= *Jehan*) *de Joinville*, **William of Wykeham**, with c.r. under *Regiomontanus*, *de Klerk* (*Leclerc*, *Clericus*), *Joinville*, *Wykeham*. [Dz. Cu. De. Je. BM.]

C. Names of the **LATER** middle ages and **MODERN** times. (Compare §§406-410.)

§21 Then the last name is the family name, the preceding ones forenames. The **FAMILY NAME** is e.w. in accordance with the rules in §§2-17; as **Geoffrey Chaucer**, **Martin Luther**, **Jean Jacques Rousseau**. [All.]

Rem. In English, Dutch and Danish, family names are frequently used
§22 as forenames and are treated as such; as *John Stuart Mill*, *P. Hofmann Peerlkamp*, *Björnstjerne Björnson*. [Dz. Cu. De.]

§23 But such names, as have become naturalized as surnames in other languages, are treated as compound names (§13); as *J. Prince-Smith*, *C. Malte-Brun*. [Dz.]

D. Names of spiritual and secular **DIGNITARIES**.

a. In names of (1) saints, popes, and friars who, by the rules of their
§24 order, drop their surname, and (2) of sovereigns or princes and princesses of sovereign houses, not the family name but the **FORENAME**, or the name assumed when the dignity was conferred, is e.w.; as *St. Thomas à Becket*; **Gregorius XVI**, not *Cappellari*; **Willem I**, not *William of ORANGE*; *Père Hyacinthe* (*C. Loyson*). [All.]

Rem. 1. If, however, such spiritual or secular rulers have become generally known as authors **BEFORE** the assumption of their titles, the
§25 **EARLIER** name is e.w., always with c.r. under the later; as **Aeneas Sylvius** with c.r. under *Pius II*. [Dz.]

Rem. 2. If such dignitaries are known by two or more names in close
§26 connection, they are treated as compound names and arranged after the simple name; as **Friedrich Wilhelm IV**, arranged after all the *Friedrich*, but before *Friedrichsthal*. [Cu. De.]

§27 Such names, however, as **Gustaf II Adolf**, **Karl XIV Johan**, etc., in which the order of succession is determined by only one of these names, are arranged under the simple first name.

Note. Dz. reluctantly advocates arranging these as if they formed one name, and putting *Friedrichsthal* before *Friedrich Wilhelm*.

- b. In the case of all other princes, not members of a sovereign house,
 §28 and noblemen, the highest title is e.w. (in English peerages, with the number of succession prefixed to the designation of rank), and c.r. from the family name, if differing from the title; as *Fürst von Metternich*, *Duc de Saint-Simon*, *8th duke of Argyll* with c.r. under Campbell. [De. Pe. AL. UK. BL. Cu. 2d ed.]

Rem. 1. If, however, an English peer is decidedly better known under
 §29 the family name, this is made the e.w., with c.r. from the title; as *Francis Bacon* with c.r. from *Baron Verulam*, *viscount St. Albans*, *Horace Walpole* with c.r. from *4th earl of Orford*. [De. Pe. AL. UK. BL., Cu. 2d ed.]

Note. Je., BM., Cu. 1st ed., put ALL English noblemen under their family names; but the convenience of the users of a catalog, in a large majority of cases, should decide in favor of entry under the title.

Rem. 2. The military and diplomatic princes, dukes, and other nobles of
 §30 the French empire are entered under their FAMILY NAMES, with c.r. from the title; as *Lucien Bonaparte prince de Canino*, *MacMahon duc de Magenta*.

Rem. 3. All hereditary titles, except the titles of rulers of sovereign
 §31 states, are given in the vernacular and not in the English translation; as *Graf* or *Conte*, not *Count*; *Fürst*, or *Kniaz*, not *Prince*; but *Franz Joseph*, *emperor of Austria*.

c. Ecclesiastical dignitaries, not popes or sovereigns, are entered under
 §32 their FAMILY NAMES, with the addition of their current and highest subsequent title; as *Cardinal J. H. Newman*, *John Kaye bishop of London*, *J. B. Bossuet bishop of Meaux*. [All, except Dz.]

Rem. Ecclesiastical dignitaries sometimes appear, even on title-pages,
 §33 under their forenames only, or, in the case of English bishops, under the title of their sees. Then care must be taken to supply the FAMILY name for e.w., and give c.r. under the see; as 'The fourfold sovereignty of God, by Henry Edward [Manning], archbishop of Westminster', with c.r. under *Archbp. of Westminster* (I have seen this book entered in a certain catalog under *Edward*); *Lancelot [Andrewes]*, *bishop of Winchester*, with c.r. under *Bp. of Winchester*; *Th. [Sherlock, bishop of] Bangor*, *Th. [Sherlock, bishop of] Salisbury*, *Th. [Sherlock, bishop of] London*, with c.r. under *Thomas, bishop of Bangor, Salisbury, London*.

Note. Dz. advocates entering bishops also under the forename.

E. MARRIED WOMEN are entered under the LAST WELL-KNOWN form,
 §34 with c.r. from other forms; as *Helen Hunt Jackson* with c.r. from *Mrs. Hunt*.

§35 But, when a wife continues to be known in literature under her MAIDEN name, this is the e.w., with c.r. from the married name; as *Fanny Lewald* with c.r. from *Frau Stahr*, *M. E. Braddon* with

c.r. from *Mrs. Maxwell, Amélie Rives* with c.r. from *Mrs. Chanler*.
 (Compare §15.) [De. Pe. Cu., 2d ed., AL. UK. BL.]

Note. Je. insists upon always using the married name.

Rem. In the case of a divorced wife, the name then resumed is e.w.,
 §36 unless she is known under some other name. [Cu.]

B. In ORIENTAL languages:

A. ARABIC.

a. If the author is generally KNOWN under one of the different names
 §37 belonging to him, then this is made the e.w., with c.r. under the FIRST
 name of the complete series; as *Abu Bishr Amr ben Uthmân ben Kam-
 bar Sibawaihi* with c.r. under *Abu Bishr*. [Dz. Cu.]

Rem. Should this name happen to be the first one in the row, there is no
 §38 c.r.; as *Abul-fidâ Ismail ben Alî*.

Note. De. Je. AL. UK. BM. BL. put all Oriental authors under the first name.
 —Graesse's 'Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literärgeschichte' indicates the current
 name of Arabic writers.

b. If the author is NOT particularly known under any one name, the
 §39 FIRST name is e.w., with c.r. from the next following; *Abû Abdal-
 lâh Muhammad ben Ahmad al-Kurashî* with c.r. under *Muhammad*.
 [Dz. Cu.]

Rem. 1. The words denoting RELATIONSHIP, which are prefixed to a
 §40 name, as *Abû, Ebu* (father), *Umm* (mother), *Ibn, Ebn, Ben* (son), *Ahû*
 (brother), etc., are not to be considered as a name in themselves, but
 must be taken in connection with the following name; as *Abu
 Bekr, Ibn Duraid*.

Note. Dz. directs that these prefixes be disregarded and the name following made
 the e.w.; but Dr. Feigl has pointed out the absurdity of such a procedure.

Rem. 2. The ARTICLE *al, el, ul* (which under the influence of the follow-
 §41 ing or preceding letter becomes *ar-, as-, at-, ad-, az-, it-, ut-, is-, us-*,
 etc.) is disregarded in the e.w., except when it stands in the middle of
 it; as *Al-Dimishki*, but *Abd-al-Latif, Abûl-alâ*. [Dz. Cu.]

B. HEBREW personal names are in general treated as in Arabic:

a. Is ONE out of several names particularly used to designate an
 §42 author, this name becomes the e.w., and a c.r. is made from the FIRST;
 as *Shelomoh Yis'hâki* with c.r. under *Shelomoh*. [Dz. Cu.]

b. Otherwise the INDIVIDUAL NAME (the FIRST in the series) is e.w.,
 §43 with c.r. under the first by-name, or, where this is wanting, under the
 designation of relationship; as *Natan ben Jehiel* with c.r. under *Ben
 Jehiel*. [Dz., with restriction in note under §40.]

Rem. Names of Jewish rabbis, whose works were published before 1700,
 §44 are treated in the same way. [Cu.]

c. The Hebrew article *ha-* is etymologically identical with the Arabic,
 §45 being derived from the supposed form *hal*, the *l* of which is dropped
 or assimilated with the following letter; as *Yehuda hal-Levî* with
 c.r. from *Levî, Yehuda hal*. [Dr. Feigl.]

d. MODERN family names come under the rules in §§21 and foll.; as
 §46 *Julius Nathan*.

c. EAST-INDIAN languages.

a. If the author has only ONE name, this is naturally the e.w.; as
 §47 **Kâlidâsa**.

b. If he has TWO names, the FIRST one is his individual name and e.w.,
 §48 with c.r. from the second; as **Râmajaya Tarkâlankâra**, with c.r.
 from **Târkalankâra**.

Note. Titles, like *Srî*, *Bâbâ*, *Sayid*, etc., are disregarded entirely in this case. [Dz.]
 — For a list of the principal Oriental titles, with their signification, see Appendix.

c. If there are THREE or more names, the THIRD name is the family
 §49 name and e.w., with a c.r. from the FIRST or individual name; as
Mahopâdhyâya Kolâcala Mallinâtha Sûri with c.r. under **Ma-**
hopâdhyâya.

Note. §§47-49 are given as stated by Dr. Feigl; Dz's rules, in another form
 amount to the same thing.

d. In OTHER Oriental languages, personal names are treated, in gen-
 §50 eral, as in the Indian. [Dz.]

Note. A full explanation of Parsee names will be found on page 162, vol. 1, of
 Dosabhai Framji **Karaka's** 'History of the Parsis', London, 1884.

Rem. 1 (to B). When ORIENTAL literary works are better known under
 §51 the title than under the author's name, though mentioned on the title-
 page, a c.r. is made from the title to the author; as from **Kâmûs** to
Fîrûzâbâdî. [Dz.]

Rem. 2 (to B). The editor, translator, or annotator, of ORIENTAL works
 §52 always gets a c.r., even if the author is given in the title or otherwise
 known; as c.r. from *Monier Williams* to **Kâlidâsa**, *Sâkuntalâ*. [Dz.]

Rem. 3 (to B). Those Oriental names which have become naturalized
 §53 in western literature in a Latin form, more or less correct, are entered
 under the Latin, with c.r. from the true form of the name; as
Zoroaster, **Confucius**, **Avicenna**, *Moses* **Maimonides**,
 with c.r. from *Zarathustra*, *Khung-Fû-tse*, *Ibn-Sînâ*, *Mosheh ben Maimun*,
 etc.

C. The author's name may NOT appear in the title under the form
 OTHERWISE USED. (D—§58)

A. As regards COMPLETENESS, if the very name is missing which, were
 §54 it given in full, should be the e.w., this name is supplied and made the
 e.w.; as [**Cicero**], *M. Tullius*. [Dz.]

Is it to be supposed that the full name is not generally known, a
 c.r. is also added from the e.w. which would be deduced from the
 INCOMPLETE name.*

* Here, as always, in cases of doubt it is better to give one c.r. too many than one too few.

B. As regards the FORM of the name (aside from style and spelling which are considered in §§345 and foll.):

A. When the author has CHANGED his name, the LAST name used by the
 §55 author is selected for e.w., with c.r. from the former name or names; as *Charles Sealsfield*, originally *Postl*, with c.r. under *Karl Postl*; *Paul de Lagarde*, originally *Boetticher*, with c.r. under *Paul Boetticher*; *Alex. Slidell Mackenzie*, with c.r. under *Alex. Slidell*. (Comp. §§368 and foll.) [Dz. Cu. De. Je. AL. BL.]

Note. BM. enters under the first name, when an author changes after having begun to publish under the first name; UK. enters under the name best known.

B. When, of the different forms of name, one is RIGHT, the other is WRONG, the CORRECT name is e.w., namely:

a. Without c.r., if the variation does not materially change the alpha-
 §56 betical arrangement; as *Publilius Syrus*, without c.r. under *Publius Syrus*. [Dz.]

b. Otherwise with a c.r. from the incorrect form to the correct one; as
 §57 *Chassanion* (Lat. *Cassanio*) with c.r. under *Cassio*, *Jordanis* with c.r. under *Jornandes*. [Dz.]

D. When the author's name appears in an ABBREVIATED, but easily recog-
 §58 nized, form (not intended to serve as a pseudonym), the FULL name in the usual form is e.w.; as *Cat.* in old editions for *Catullus*. [Dz. Cu. De.]

E. A certain work may be attributed to several persons, only one of
 §59 whom appears in its title. In this case the name of the person, GENERALLY considered as its author, is e.w., with c.r. from the other; as *Nicol. Panormitanus*, *Ordo iudiciorum*, with c.r. under *Joh. Urbach*. [Dz.]

Rem. Are works, thus attributed to several authors, a part of the col-
 §60 lected works of ONE author, the name of the latter becomes e.w., without reference to general repute or correctness, and c.r. is made from the other name; as when the *Rhetorica ad Herennium* occurs as a part of Cicero's works, *Cicero* is the m.e.w. with c.r. under *Cornificius*. [Dz.]

Gen. rem. to I. Great care must be taken not to confound certain surnames with forenames, since

a. Many surnames have a form identical with, or closely resembling,
 §61 forenames of common occurrence; as *Henry George*, *C. F. Ludwig*, *Henri Martin*, *Innocencio Francisco da Silva*. (But compare §33.)

Note. On the other hand, INFLECTIONAL forms of a name, like the last, may appear on a title-page (particularly in Latin or older works in German, Swedish, etc.), which must not be confounded with the proper name. I have seen "*Martini Lutheri Abhandlung vom Leiden der Christen, mit Sidelii Anmerkungen*" entered under *Lutheri*, *Martini*, and his "*Haus- und Kirchen-Postille*" under *Luthero*, *Martino*.

b. A large number of surnames are derived from forenames by a change of the ending; as **Richards** from *Richard*, **Fernandez** or **Fernandes** from *Fernando*, **Martini** from *Martin*, etc.

c. In Hungarian, and frequently in Volapük, the forenames are regularly placed AFTER the surname, without any punctuation marks; as **Petőfi Sándor**, **Schleyer Johann Martin**.

II. If the author appears under an ASSUMED (false, translated, disguised), but still FULL name. (III—§74)

A. When the REAL name is KNOWN, but

a. The author is known in literature exclusively or principally under the pseudonym, then the PSEUDONYM is e.w., with c.r. from the real name; as **George Eliot** with c.r. from *Mrs. Cross* and *Mary Ann Evans*, **Mark Twain** with c.r. from *Clemens*, **Voltaire** with or without c.r. from *Arouet*. [Cu., 2d ed., Je. Pe. AL., partly, BM. UK.]

Note. I am well aware that this rule will take in the greater part of modern pseudonyms, and is in direct opposition to some prominent authorities (Dz. De. BL.). It cannot be denied, however, that making the pseudonym the main entry will be far more convenient for most users of any catalog, who naturally look for the name in general use, and dislike having to look twice for a book which they expect to find under this name. It seems to me that the duty of a cataloger is to enter all books where they will be most easily found by the majority of seekers, and that any attempt to force upon the readers information that is not asked for will be justly resented. All such information, as to real names, etc., can as well be given under the pseudonym, for the benefit of those who want it, without inconveniencing the far greater number who care nothing for it. A cross reference under the real name will solve all the difficulties which are sought to be obviated by the ordinary practice. Who, for instance, will not naturally turn to 'Coolidge', when he wants to find a work by the author calling herself "Susan Coolidge", and feel a pang of annoyance when he finds there merely a reference to "Woolsey"? It is well known that the ordinary German catalogs all follow the practice I have here advocated, and I have yet to learn that it has not proved satisfactory to their public. If the recommendation of the A. L. A., that an exception be made for a few such pseudonyms as "George Eliot" and "George Sand" is a wise one, there can be no objections successfully urged against extending the principle to *all* assumed literary names, consistently used. "Susan Coolidge" is far more a reality to the reading public than "Sarah Chauncey Woolsey". Cutter in his 1st ed. said that "the entries made by using the pseudonym as a heading would often have to be altered". Why? A simple c.r. under the real name to all pseudonyms used by an author, and under each pseudonym to the real name as well as other pseudonyms, would answer all purposes of a change.

b. When a pseudonym has been only temporarily, or in a single instance, employed, and the author has passed into the history of literature under his real name, the REAL name is e.w. with g.c.r. from the pseudonym; as **Richard Bentley** with c.r. under *Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*, **Johan Paul Friedrich Richter** with c.r. under *Jean Paul*, **Charles Dickens** with c.r. under *Boz*. [Cu. Pe.]

Note. BL. considers all pseudonymous works also as anonymous, "for the purpose of headings".

- c. When an assumed name has been used by an author regularly during his life, particularly in the case of the Latin translations of vernacular names in common use during the middle ages, this name is e.w. without c.r. from the original name; as *Philip Melanchthon* without c.r. under *Schwarzerd*, **Copernicus** (*Zepernik*), **Æcolampadius** (*Hausschein*). [Dz. Cu. De. Je. UK. BM. BL.]

Note. UK. BL. recommend c.r. in all cases.—It is well to give the original form of the name in connection with the form used, for the benefit of those who care for such information.

- Rem. If both forms are in use, the name ORDINARILY used is e.w., with c.r. from the other; as *Joh. Bugenhagen* with c.r. under *Joh. Pomeranus*, *Joh. Aventinus* with c.r. under *Joh. Turmair*. [Dz. Cu. De.]

Note. Before the Reformation the presumption is in favor of the Latin form; after it, in favor of the vernacular. [Cu.]—BM. Je. use the original vernacular form, if any instance occur of the author having used it in any of his printed publications.

- B. When the REAL name of the author is NOT known, the pseudonym is e.w.; as F.G. **Menapius**, 'Cento Ovidianus de fratribus Roseae Crucis (1618)' and other works, **Junius**, 'Letters'. [All.]

Note. Works *falsely* attributed in their title to a particular person are treated as pseudonymous.

- Rem. 1. If the name is only TYPICALLY used to designate the nature and contents of a book, it is treated as anonymous; as '*Lo Donatz proensals*', '*The Modern Plutarch*'.

- §70 The same is done with apocrypha and with writings of several persons collected under the name of a single author, when they are ordinarily referred to under their title, but the author named receives a g.c.r.; as **Psalms** with g.r. from *David (King)*. [Dz.]

Rem. 2 (to II). An assumed name generally is made up of SEVERAL parts. Then

- a. If it consists of two or more PROPER NAMES, the LAST name is considered as the surname and is e.w.; as *Georg Ehrenwald*, *Saxe Holm*, *Charlotte Elizabeth*. [Dz. Cu.]

- b. If the first part consists of a COMMON noun, denoting relationship, title, etc., the NAME is e.w.; as *Uncle Warren*, *Mother Goose*, *Pastor Arnold*, *Mrs. Alexander*. [Cu. 2d ed.]

- c. If the last part is a patronymic adjective, or certain words like *junior*, *senior*, evidently intended to qualify the noun, not to be taken as the name, then the FIRST part is the e.w., and a c.r. from the second is added, as a safeguard; as **Veridicus Germanus** with c.r. under *Germanus*, **Jehu junior** with c.r. under *Junior*. [Dz. Cu.]

Note (to II). After all names known to be pseudonyms, an explanatory *pseud.* is added, whether it is followed by the real name or not.

III. If the author is designated by a PHRASE, it must be noted that

- §74: A phrase, such as *A lawyer*, *An American citizen*, etc., is not a name, and therefore such a work is considered as anonymous and comes

under the rules in §§105-109. A c.r. from the phraseonym might be made, and occasionally will be found desirable, but as a rule would be of no use. [Dz. Cu. Je.]

Note. BM. treats these also as names.

Rem. 1. Such appellatives, however, as have been so persistently used
§75 by an author as to acquire the character of a pseudonym, are to be counted as such and subject to the rules in §§64 and foll.; as *The Duchess*, *The Old Shekarry*, *Porte-Crayon*. — They are generally to be recognized by having the definite, instead of the indefinite article. [Dz.]

Rem. 2. As pseudonyms are also to be considered such expressions as
§76 *The Author of* . . ., when they are used instead of a name. Then

a. If the author is known, the m.e. is made under his name, with a c.r.
§77 under the title of the book named as a previous publication, whether it is in the library or not; as **Harris**, *Miriam (born) Cole*, with g.c.r. under *The author of Rutledge*.

b. If the author's name is not known, all his works are entered under
§78 the designation employed, taking the title as e.w., rather than *Author*, in order not to make the entries under this word too numerous and confusing; as **Estelle Russell**, *The author of*.

Note. If, in the latter case, more than one title of previous works is given, or the author uses different titles in different works, the first title as a rule should be used, and care must be taken that all works in the library by the same author are entered under the designation chosen.

Rem. 3. Latin phrases consisting of two nouns should be treated as
§79 names, and the LAST word is e.w.; as *Amor Patriæ*, *Fidei Defensor*. [Cu.]

IV. If the author is designated by LETTERS,

A. The author may be KNOWN, and then the author's name is e.w., sub-
§80 ject to the rules in §§105-109, with c.r. from the letters.

B. When the author is UNKNOWN, the m.e.w. is taken from the LETTERS, ALWAYS with c.r. from the title, in the following manner:

a. If there is one that is apparently an abbreviated surname, begin
§81 with that; as *J. B. Far-*, *H. W. B*****r*, *L. P...*, etc. [All, except Dz.]

b. If the letters are all lower case, or a capital followed by lower case
§82 letters, begin with the first; as **Rbg** (for *Ribbing*), **kl** (for *Franklin*).

c. If they are all initials, begin with the last, under the presumption
§83 that it is the initial of the surname; as *A. L. O. E.*, *L. E. L.* In this case, an additional c.r. beginning with the first letter is desirable. [All, except Dz.]

Rem. If the last letters are evidently, from the style of printing, those of
§84 a title, the initial preceding them is the e.w., but generally with c.r.

from the last for safety; as books by "B. F., *D.D.*" or "M. P. R., *Gent.*" are entered under **F.**, **B.**, *D.D.*, and **R.**, **M. P.**, *Gent.*, the first with c.r. under *B. F. D. D.* [Cu.]

Note. Dz. considers all works referred to in IV as anonymous and thinks a c.r. under the initial is of very little use for finding a certain book, though bibliographically valuable. In this he is undoubtedly correct, but our plan of entry has the advantage of collecting all books by the same author in one place, when he persistently uses the same initials. In the catalog, all such series of letters must be arranged by themselves at the beginning of the entries under each letter, treating the one selected for entry as if it were a full name.

- v. If the author is designated by a conventional SIGN, such as
§85 stars (**), dots (...) or other punctuation marks (???), the book is anonymous and treated according to §§105-109. [All.]

Note. A c.r. may be made from all such signs that are used instead of names, collected in one series before the beginning of the alphabet, and arranged in the order of their complexity, the simplest first, as ..., ..., *, **, ***, ?, ???, etc.

- Rem. If, however, an honorary or professional title precedes these signs,
§86 the combination is treated as a pseudonym, and this title is e.w.; as *L'Abbé* ***.

II. When *in the title* SEVERAL AUTHORS are named, the work is either:

I. A COLLECTION of SEPARATE WORKS,

- A. WITH a distinct COLLECTIVE TITLE. Then the m.e.w. is taken from
§87 this, and

- A. If the work is a collection of bibliographically INDEPENDENT† writings, each author receives a full separate entry of his work, with the
§88 title of the collection given in parenthesis; '*Theatrum geographiæ veteris . . .*' with new e.w. under **Ptolemaios** and **Antoninus**, etc. [Cu., etc., if no editor is given. See §112.]

Note. Dz. gives only a c.r. under the authors.

B. If the work does NOT consist of INDEPENDENT parts, then

- A. Either among the several authors one (or more) is named specially
§89 as EDITOR. Then the editor or editors only get a c.r., but not the collaborators; as '*Real-Encyclopädie des classischen Alterthums . . . von Bähr, Baumstark . . . und dem Herausgeber Aug. Pauly*', with c.r. only under **Pauly**. [Dz.]

- B. Or a special editor is NOT named. Then the FIRST and the LAST of
§90 the authors or collaborators receives a c.r.; as '*Morgenländische Forschungen . . .*' with c.r. under **H. Derenbourg** and **H. Thorbecke**. [Dz.]

- B. WITHOUT a separate COLLECTIVE TITLE. Then the name of the FIRST
§91 named author is e.w. and the other authors get a s.c.r.; as '*Menandri et Philemonis reliquiae ed. Meineke*', where **Menandros** is e.w. with s.c.r. under **Philônôn**; '*Correspondence between Schiller and Goethe*', with s.c.r. under **Goethe**. [All.]

Note. For books which are partly the production of other persons than the author of the main work, who also are mentioned on the title-page, see §§124-128, 274-275.

† i. e., provided with separate and distinct title-pages.

II. A SINGLE work as the joint production of SEVERAL persons :

A. AS AUTHORS.

§92 Then the name of the FIRST named author is m.e.w., with s.c.r. from the following author or authors in the case of a single work, and a g.c.r. in the case of a regular literary partnership; as *L. J. R. Agassiz and A. A. Gould*, 'Principles of Zoology', with s.c.r. under Gould; *W. Besant and J. Rice* with g.c.r. under Rice. [All.]

Rem. 1. The participants in a debate are treated as joint authors; as §93 'Political debates between A. **Lincoln** and S. R. Douglas' with c.r. under Douglas. [Cu. De.]

Rem. 2. If there are only two or three authors, include their names in §94 the main entry, thus: '**Roe, Richard, J. Doe, and D. Smith**'; but, if more than three, enter under the first 'and others', thus: '**Roe, Richard, and others**', and c.r. under each of the others: '*Doe, John, joint author, see Roe, Richard, and others*'; '*Smith, David, joint author, see Roe, Richard, and others*'. [Cu. De. partly.]

Note. Do not transpose fore- and surname, except in the first, alphabetically arranged, name. — Give the names of the other authors, not entered in the heading, in a note.

Rem. 3. If the joint authors have the same surname, which therefore §95 sometimes appears in the plural form (particularly in Latin), the contracted name is filled out into the individual names, which are then handled according to §92, and, besides, the contracted name receives a g.c.r. to the m.e.w.; as *Jacob Grimm [and Wilhelm Grimm]*, 'Household tales', with g.r. under **Grimm, Brothers**. [Dz.]

B. AS AUTHOR and ILLUSTRATOR. Then

A. If the illustrations are of minor importance, and merely serve as elu- §96 cidations of the text, the book is entered under the author's name, without c.r. from the illustrator, unless the latter is an eminent artist, whose work gives great additional value to the edition; as *E. Sue*, 'The wandering jew, ill. by A. Ferdinandus', without c.r. under the illustrator; *J. F. Cooper*, 'Works, ill. by Felix Darley', with c.r. under **Darley**.

Rem. If such a work is anonymous, it is entered in accordance with the §97 rules prescribed for anonymous works in §§105-109; as 'The strange, surprising adventures of the venerable **Gooroo Simple**, ill. by Alfred Crowquill', without c.r. under *Crowquill*.

B. If the illustrations are the sole or chief feature of the book, it is §98 entered under the name of the designer (or in certain cases the engraver) of the plates, with a s.c.r. under the author of the text; as *E. Walton*, 'Welsh scenery, text by Bonney', with s.c.r. under *T. G. Bonney*; *A. Pugin*, 'Examples of Gothic architecture, the literary part by E. J. Willson', with c.r. under **Willson**. [Pe.]

Note. Cu. gives a full entry under both names.

Rem. 1. It is self-evident that, when in such works the author of the text
§99 is not mentioned, the illustrator's name is the e.w. just the same; as
Sir David Wilkie, 'Wilkie gallery'.

Rem. 2. The designer or painter copied is the author of engravings, the
§100 cartographer is the author of maps, the architect is the author of
designs and plans of buildings, and the ENGRAVER is not considered,
except

a. When the engraver is a famous artist, in which case a c.r. is made
from his name; as *Thomas Bewick*, *Marc Antonio Raimondi*, *Raphael*
Morghen, *Johann Georg Wille*, etc. [Cu.]

b. When the book is intended as examples of the work of a particular
engraver, in which case HIS name is e.w.; as *P. Toschi*, 'Engravings
from frescoes by Correggio and Parmegiano', with (or without) c.r.
from the painters' names.

Rem. 3. A collection of works by various artists is entered under the
§101 name of the EDITOR who is responsible for the collection, or, if anony-
mous, under the title, with c.r. under the names of the artists repre-
sented, in case the content of the collection is given in the main
entry; as *S. C. Hall*, 'Gems of European Art'; *J. W. Palmer*,
ed., 'Beauties and curiosities of engraving'; 'Examples of modern
British art, 1877'.

C. AS AUTHOR of the words, and COMPOSER of the music, in musical
works.

§102 Then the work is entered under the name of the composer, with
s.c.r. from the author of the words; as *W. A. Mozart*, 'Don Juan',
with s.c.r. under *L. Da Ponte*, the author of the words.

§103 But collections of the songs of a particular author, accompanied by
the music, are entered under the author's name; as *Thomas Moore*,
'Irish melodies with the symphonies and accompaniments of Sir
John Stevenson and Sir Henry Bishop'.

Note. Cu. gives full entry under both names, in §§ 102-103.

Rem. Collections of music by various composers are treated as
§104 in §101.

2. If NO AUTHOR is named on the title-page; (3 — §111)

- I. The author may be otherwise KNOWN, and then his name becomes
§105 the e.w., but the title catchword receives a c.r.; as [*Baker, W. M.*]
'His majesty myself', with c.r. under *His*. [Dz., Cu. De.]

Note. In all such cases, the word *Anon.* should be added after the title, enclosed
in brackets [].

Rem. 1. If the author's name is given in the inside of the book, or its
§106 authorship is very generally known, no c.r. from the title is necessary
in a STRICTLY AUTHOR catalog; as [*Scott, Walter*] 'Waverley', with-
out c.r. under *Waverley*. [Dz.]

Rem. 2. Further, the c.r. from the title to the (unmentioned) author is §107 omitted in treatises which accompany occasional publications, like schedules of lectures in universities, school programs, etc.; as [*Fried. Ritschl*], '*Priscæ latinitatis epigraphicæ supplementum I. II.*', etc. (In *Ind. schol. Bonn.*), without c.r. from *Priscæ*. [Dz.]

II. When the author is NOT KNOWN, the e.w. is taken from the title, in §108 accordance with the rules in §§ 223 and foll.; as '*Pervigilium Veneris*', '*Estelle Russell*'.

III. Is the author not known WITH CERTAINTY, but the work is generally §109 ascribed to a certain person, the name of the supposed author is e.w., followed by a (?), with c.r. from the title; as [*Muir (?)*, *John*], '*Supernatural religion*', with c.r. from *Supernatural*.

Note. Dz. advises the contrary practice.

Note to 2. BM. makes the m.e. of all anonymous works the same, whether the author is known or not.

Rem. (to 1 and 2). If the author of any work is known, but the work is §110 frequently referred to under its title, particularly as regards medieval romances, such titles should receive a c.r. under all circumstances (compare §51); as c.r. from '*Roman de la Rose*' to *Guillaume de Lorris* (and *Jean de Meung*). [Dz.]

3. If the EDITOR or COLLECTOR (but no author) is named on the title-page, the work may be (4 — §162)

I. A COLLECTION of writings by different authors: (II — §125)

1. Under a COLLECTIVE TITLE: (II — §124)

A. With STATED or KNOWN authors.

A. Bibliographically INDEPENDENT works are treated according to § 87, §111 with c.r. from the editor or editors; as '*English* men of letters, ed. by John Morley', with c.r. under *John Morley*, *ed.*, and NEW entries under the authors of the different works in the series; '*Deutsche Zeit- und Streitfragen*' with c.r. under *F. v. Holtzendorff*, *ed.*, and full entries under the author of each essay. [Dz. except that he makes only a c.r. under authors.]

Rem. A collection of important works that, from their nature, can have §112 no author, come also under this rule; as '*Sacred* books of the East, ed. by F. Max Müller', with c.r. from *Müller* and NEW entries under the TITLE of each sacred book, giving also c.r. under the translator (§162), or under the AUTHOR of commentaries, etc., included in the series, with c.r. from the title (§51).

Note. Cu. De. Je. AL. UK. BM. BL. always make the editor of works with a collective title m.e.w. ✓

B. When not consisting of works with distinct titles and other bibliographical marks of SEPARATE existence, it is either

A. A general cyclopedia, almanac, calendar, magazine, or other period- §113 ical. Then the title is e.w. with c.r. from the editor or editors; as '*The American* cyclopædia . . . ed. by G. Ripley and C. A. Dan

with c.r. under *G. Ripley and C. A. Dana, eds.*, and also from *C. A. Dana, joint ed.*; '**North American** review, . . . ed. by A. T. Rice (from vol. 127)' with c.r. under *Rice*. [Dz. De.; Cu. excepts cyclopedias, which go under editor and form entry.]

Note. BM. enters cyclopedias under editor, almanacs under 'Ephemerides', periodicals under 'Periodical publications', etc. — Je. enters periodicals also under editor's name, if it occurs on the title-page.

Rem. 1. If a cyclopedia is known also under the name of the publisher,
§114 though not given in the title, his name receives a c.r. also, as **American cyclopædia**, with additional c.r. under *Appleton*. [De.]

Rem. 2. If a cyclopedia is entirely or mainly the work of ONE individual
§115 as AUTHOR, or two as joint authors, the author's name is e.w. with c.r. under the title, as *P. Larousse*, 'Grand dictionnaire universel' with c.r. under *Grand*; *J. McClintock and J. Strong*, 'Cyclopedia of biblical . . . literature'. [De.]

Rem. 3. A periodical which is the organ of a society or club receives an
§116 ADDITIONAL c.r. under the name of the society; but if it is the regular proceedings or transactions of such society, the society's name is e.w., with c.r. under the title and the editor, if any; as '**Library journal**' with additional c.r. under *American library association*, but '**Quarterly journal of the Geological society of London**', with c.r. under *Quarterly*. [Cu. De.]

B. Or it may be a collection of extracts or articles (of several authors),
§117 for the selection of which the collector is responsible. Then the EDITOR'S (collector's) name is e.w. with c.r. under the title and under the name of each author; as *Rossiter Johnson, ed.*, 'Little classics', with c.r. under *Little classics*, *Hawthorne*, *Griffin*, etc. [Cu. De. BM.]

This is especially the case in older collections, that are generally quoted under the editor's name; as *Graevius*, 'Thesaurus antiquitatum Romanarum'; *Gronovius*, 'Thesaurus Graecarum antiquitatum', etc. [Cu. BM.]

Rem. 1. The same rule holds good in the case of an editor of the debates
§118 and proceedings of public bodies, which are not issued under the authority of such bodies, except that there is no c.r. from authors of memorials, speakers, etc.; as *J. Elliot, ed.*, 'Debates, resolutions, etc., on the adoption of the federal constitution' with c.r. under *Debates*.

Rem. 2. Collections of documents, state papers and the like, are entered
§119 under the collective TITLE, with c.r. from the editor or editors; as '**American archives**', with c.r. under *Peter Force, ed.*

Note. REGESTA and CALENDARS OF DOCUMENTS are entered under the editor's name (see §134).

C. In all other works the EDITOR'S NAME is m.e.w., without c.r. from
§120 the separate authors; as *Justin Winsor, ed.*, 'Critical and narrative history of America'; *R. Quain, ed.*, 'Dictionary of medicine'.

Rem. Societies like the CAMDEN, CHETHAM, HAKLUYT, or PRINCE, are
 §121 collectors of works published by them, of which a list should be given
 under their names, but otherwise they are treated as stated in §§111
 and 117. [Cu.]

B. WITHOUT MENTION of authors :

§122 A. If a cyclopedia or periodical, then as prescribed in §§113-116.

B. Otherwise the editor's name is e.w., with c.r. from the title; as *Imm.*
 §123 **Bekker**, 'Anecdota graeca' with c.r. under *Anecdota*; *J. J. Smith*
and J. F. Watson, eds., 'American hist. and lit. curiosities' with c.r.
 under *Watson and American*. [Cu. De. Pe.]

Note. Dz. reverses the process, except 'if the editor's (and commentator's) work
 is by far the most important'.

II. WITHOUT a collective title.

§124 Then the work is to be treated as in §91 and entered under that
 author's name which appears first on the title-page, even though the
 collector's name is also there; 'The fraternitye of vacabondes, by
 J. Awdeley, A caveat for comen cursetors by T. Harman, etc., ed.
 by E. Viles and F. J. Furnivall', where the e.w. is not *Viles*, but
Awdeley. [Cu. BM.]

Note (to I). Dz. in ALL cases makes the title m.e.w., and recommends that, "if
 there are more than two editors, a c.r. be made only from the first and last; as
 'Theologische Quartalschrift (Jahrg. 1819)', with c.r. only under *Gratz and*
Hirscher".

II. When the work is the production of a SINGLE author, and

I. The author is KNOWN.

§125 Then the AUTHOR's name is e.w., and ordinarily NO c.r. is made from
 the editor or annotator; as **Sophoklès**, 'Tragoediae, ed. Dindorf',
 without c.r. [All.]

Rem. 1. When the editor's work is very important or very voluminous,
 §126 as compared with the edited work, or consists of an independent part,
 such as a life, a lengthy critical introduction, etc., a c.r. is added under
 the editor's name; as *Jo. Aurispa*, 'Epistola ed. ab Henr. Keilio',
 with c.r. under *Heinrich Keil, ed.*; *W. H. Seward*, 'Works', with c.r.
 under *G. E. Baker, ed.* [Dz.]

Rem. 2. If, then, the editor's part is of sufficient length and importance
 §127 to form an independent work, particularly if it has a separate title-
 page, a new entry is made under the editor as author of his part, with
 reference to the volume in which it occurs, instead of merely giving a
 c.r.; as *Jared Sparks*, 'Life of Washington', in *vol. I of Geo.*
Washington, 'Writings, ed. by J. Sparks'.

Rem. 3. The same is done in the case of a Life, or other writings, added
 §128 to the works of an author, by ANOTHER hand than the editor; as *J. T.*
Kirkland, 'Memoir of Ames', in *vol. I of Fisher Ames*, 'Works
 ed. by Seth Ames'.

Rem. 4. When the title itself shows that the editor's work is the more
 §129 important of the two, his name is made e.w., with c.r. from the original
 author; as 'De Lucio Pomponio Bon. Atellanorum poeta scripsit
 fragmentaque collegit' *Ed. Munk*, with c.r. under *L. Pomponius
 Bononiensis*. [Dz.]

II. If the author is UNKNOWN,

§130 The work is treated as anonymous, and a c.r. is added from the
 editor's name; as '**Hymnus** in Isim emend. H. Sauppe', with c.r.
 under *Sauppe*. [Dz.]

Rem. 1. This rule applies to different editions of the Bible, or any part
 §131 of it, the Koran, Talmud, and other sacred books, which, in an author
 catalog, are collected under the e.w. **Bible, Koran**, etc., with c.r.
 from the editor's name. [Cu. Je. AL. UK. BM.]

Note. Pe. BL. enter the whole of the Bible in the same way, but works on its
 parts under the specific name of such division, as **Old Testament, Apocrypha,
 Pentateuch**, etc. De. advocates putting all parts of the Bible under the editor's
 or translator's name; or, if none, under the specific title of each book, as m.e.w.,
 whenever a subject catalog is also made, on the ground that the entries under *Bible*
 would otherwise be duplicated. The books in most cases would be lost in the author
 catalog by such procedure, and I think the duplication can be easier avoided by refer-
 ring, in the subject catalog, for all *editions* of the Bible or its parts to the entries
 under *Bible* in the author catalog.—Cu. makes an exception for the **Koran** and
 enters that under **Mohammed** as author.

Rem. 2 (to II). If the editor is also stated to be the reviser of the orig-
 inal work, then

a. As long as the first author is named first on the title-page, and par-
 §132 ticularly when his work is counted in the number of editions, the edi-
 tor's name receives only a c.r.; as *C. R. Fresenius*, 'Manual
 of qualitative analysis' with c.r. under *S. W. Johnson* (3d ed.);
A. Ganot, 'Natural philosophy' with c.r. under *E. Atkinson*. [Dz.]

b. Otherwise the reviser's name is e.w., with c.r. under the original
 §133 author's name; as *Joh. Mueller*, 'Lehrbuch der Physik' (from the
 5th ed.), with c.r. under *Pouillet*. [Dz.]

III. AS AUTHORS, not as editors, are considered

A. Compilers of chrestomathies, anthologies, elegant extracts, quota-
 §134 tions, concordances, lexicons, regesta or calendars of documents, and
 the like. The compiler's name is e.w.; as *G. Autenrieth*, 'Homeric
 dictionary'; *M. Cowden-Clarke*, 'Concordance to Shakespeare'.
 [Dz. Cu. De.]

In exceptional cases, a c.r. is made from the title, when the work
 is known also under this, or the title is especially distinct; as *Aug.
 Potthast*, 'Regesta pontificum' with c.r. under *Regesta*. [Dz.]

Rem. 1. Collections of extracts from a periodical are entered under the
 §135 name of the periodical; as 'The good things of **Life**'.—But a col-
 lection of the contributions of a single author to one or more period-
 icals is treated as other publications with a known author. [Cu.]

Rem. 2. In the case of longer excerpts from a SINGLE, known author,
 §136 when they are given in the author's own words without change, a c.r. is made from the excerpted author; as *L. Urlichs*, 'Chrestomathia Pliniana', with c.r. under *C. Plinius Secundus*. [Dz.]

§137 But if such extracts are given without annotations, in order to show the beauties and characteristics of an author's style, the AUTHOR's name is e.w., with c.r. under the editor's name, if known; as 'Wit and wisdom of Samuel **Johnson**', with c.r. under *G. B. Hill*.

Rem. 3. Concordances should have a c.r. under the author concordanced,
 §138 though really an encroachment on the domain of the subject catalog. [Cu.]

B. Commentators, when the commentary is published WITHOUT the text;
 §139 as *G. G. Gervinus*, 'Shakespeare commentaries'. [Cu. De. Je. AL. UK. BM. BL.]

Rem. 1. When the commentary is published WITH the COMPLETE text,
 §140 the author's name (or, if anonymous, the title) is e.w., with c.r. under the commentators; as **Bible**, with c.r. under *F. C. Cook, ed.* (of the so-called 'Speaker's Commentary'). [Cu. De. Je. AL. UK. BM. BL.]

Note. It is self-evident that such popular names as the last, though not appearing on the title-page, should also receive a c.r.

Rem. 2. An EPITOME, or an ADAPTATION of the text of an author for a
 §141 particular purpose, is entered under the original author, with c.r. from the epitomist or adapter; as in 'The boy's King Arthur', *Sir Thomas Malory* is e.w., with c.r. under *Sidney Lanier*. [Cu. extended.]

C. The compiler of an INDEX or DIRECTORY, unless expressly stated
 §142 that he is merely the editor; as *W. F. Poole and W. I. Fletcher*, 'Index to periodical literature'.

Rem. 1. An index to a single work, or a single series of works, should be
 §143 entered with such work, the author, if not the same as the author of the work itself, receiving a c.r.; as 'Index to the **North American review**' with c.r. under *Wm. Cushing*.

Note. Cu. makes full entry under author.

Rem. 2. City directories, state registers, and local gazetteers are entered
 §144 under the name of the PLACE, with c.r. from the author, editor, or publisher, if the latter is prominently mentioned on the title-page; but directories of special occupations are treated as other works. [Pe. except that he gives no entry under compiler.]

Note. Cu. treats all such publications as in §142.

D. Reporters are often treated as authors of reports of trials, but, when given, should receive only a c.r., and m.e.w. be as follows:

A. COLLECTED reports of established courts under the title of the
 §145 COURT, commencing with the district over which it has jurisdiction; as **Wisconsin Supreme Court**, 'Reports', with c.r. under *Pinney, Conover*, etc. [Cu. Pe. BM.]

§§146-156

- shows that the editor's work is the more is made e.w., with c.r. from the original.
- B. INDIVIDUAL trials:
- a. Crown and criminal cases under Bon. Atellanorum poeta scripsit.
- §146 'Trial for treason'. [Cu. De. Pe. UK, with c.r. under *L. Pomponius*.
- b. Civil cases under the PARTIES IN SUIT.
- §147 (§§92-95); as *Cornelius Vanderbilt vs.* under Livingston. [Cu. De. Pe. UK. BM. BL.] c.r. is added from the
- c. Marine and admiralty cases under the name of the Sauppe', with c.r.
- §148 UK. BM. BL.]
- d. Pleas, decisions, etc., under the AUTHOR, with c.r. as follows for any part or any part
- a. A plea printed separately goes under the lawyer making it with c.r.
- §149 with c.r. under the party or parties in suit; as *Smith*, 'Argument in the case of prize steamer Peterhoff', with c.r. under *Sir. Peterhoff*. [De. Pe. UK.]
- b. Decisions published separately go under the court, with c.r. under the parties in the suit. [De.]

Note to D. Je. makes author entry of trials under the name of the reporter, and so does Cu. with reservation in case of stenographic reporters.

- E. Booksellers and auctioneers are considered as the authors of their
- §151 catalogs, unless the contrary is expressly asserted. [Cu. Pe.]

Rem. The catalog of a private library is put under the owner's name, even when sold at auction or otherwise, with c.r. from the compilers' name, if known; as 'Catalogue of the library collected by Amos Dean', with c.r. under *J. Sabin*. [De. Pe. UK.]

Note. Cu. BL. put under the compiler as author, and the owner as subject. —BM. enters all catalogs under the heading *Catalogues*.

Note. Collections of books for public use are treated further on, in §§202, 215.

- F. Reports of extended or important voyages and exploring expeditions, particularly government expeditions for special purposes, sometimes require special treatment:
- A. INDIVIDUAL accounts, the author of which is named on the title-page,
- §153 are entered under the author's name as m.e.w., with c.r. under the name of the vessel and the leader, or the title, of the expedition; as *Sir C. W. Thomson*, 'Voyage of the Challenger', with c.r. under *Challenger*; *A. Hovgaard*, 'Nordenskiöld's voyage round Asia and Europe', with c.r. under *Vega* and *Nordenskiöld*.

Rem. A c.r. under the vessel's name is advisable also in the case of such

§154 prominent vessels as *The Sunbeam*, in *Lady Brassey*, 'Around the world in the yacht Sunbeam'.

- B. OFFICIAL reports, with DIFFERENT AUTHORS of the constituent parts,
- §155 are treated as collections, according to the rules in §§87, 88, but the entry of the whole is made as follows:

a. SEA VOYAGES,

- a. By a SINGLE vessel, are entered under the name of the vessel as
- §156 heading, with c.r. under the chief commander of the vessel, if his name

§137 But if such center *Irville*.

Page 3

518 1000

r

§ 159

§160

§161

§162

A.

1

§ 163

§164

made e.w., with c.r. under the regular e.w.; as **Ulfilas**, with c.r. under *Bible, Gothic*. [Dz.]

Rem. 2. Translations of the Bible, Koran, etc., are treated in the same way as editions of the text (§131); as **Bible**, *New Testament, Syriac*, with c.r. under *J. Murdock, tr.*; *The Koran* (or *Al-Kurân*), with c.r. under *Geo. Sale, tr.* [Cu.]

5. If a CONTINUATOR is named on the title-page as author, editor, or translator, (6 — §168)

§166 Then his name ALWAYS receives a c.r., if the corresponding name of his predecessor is m.e.w. or has received a c.r.; as c.r. from *James Aikman* to *George Buchanan*, 'History of Scotland (Glasgow, 1827)'. [Dz.]

But a continuation in the form of an independent work with separate title, whether printed with the original or not, receives also a full entry under the name of its own author; as *K. F. Becker*, 'Weltgeschichte, Bde. 23, 24', with additional separate entry under *C. Bulle*, 'Geschichte der neuesten zeit'; *T. G. Smollett*, 'History of England, designed as a continuation of Mr. Hume's History', with a note to that effect under *D. Hume*, 'History of England', when printed separately.

Rem. (to 3-5). If the name of the editor, translator or continuator is not mentioned on the title-page, but otherwise known, he receives only EXCEPTIONALLY a c.r., in case the work is frequently referred to under his name; as **Hanserecesse** (*I. Abth.*) with c.r. under *Carl Koppmann*. [Dz.]

6. If, on the title-page of a work, its ORIGINATOR is named, the work may be: (7 — §176)

I. An OFFICIAL ACT of a temporal or spiritual government (law, patent, edict, bull, pastoral letter, etc.). Then it is entered in accordance with the rules for corporate bodies (§§177 and foll.) with c.r. from the title, if distinct; as 'Code Napoléon' under **France** (or any other country for which it may be promulgated) with c.r. under *Code*. [Cu.]

Notr. Dz. considers such works as anonymous, with no c.r.

II. A UNIVERSITY THESIS or dissertation, in the title of which PRÆSES is named, as well as the respondent or defender. In this case:

1. Until the middle of the 18th century (about 1750),

A. Unless the respondent is expressly stated or known to be the *auctor* (auctor et respondens, scriptor, etc.) the name of the præses is e.w. without c.r. [Dz.]

B. Otherwise the name of the RESPONDENT-AUTHOR is e.w., with c.r. from that of the præses. [Dz.]

II. After the middle of the 18th century,

§171 The name of the RESPONDENT is e.w., ordinarily without c.r. under præses. [Dz.]

Rem 1. If, however, in an academical thesis from the time after 1750, it is
 §172 evident from expressions to that effect in the title, preface, or dedica-
 tion, or otherwise known, that PRÆSES is its author, his name is e.w.
 without c.r. from the respondent. [Dz.]

Rem. 2. Dissertations from universities at which the old custom was
 §173 kept up longer than stated above, as for instance the Swedish univer-
 sities, are treated according to §§169, 170. [Dz.]

Rem 3. If two respondents are named, without a præses and without
 §174 specially indicating the author, the *first* is to be considered the author
 and his name is e.w., while no c.r. is made from the second. [Dz.]

Note to II. The above is as near a definite set of rules, covering all cases of this
 difficult class of publications, as can be given. As further hints, it may be stated on
 the authority of B. R. Wheatley:

1. That dissertatio, disputatio, thesis, etc., are generally used synonymously.
2. That the defendant is always the author of a dissertation, when it occurs with
 another name as respondent.
3. That the term defendant is, when alone, synonymous with respondent.
4. That the proponent is always, the opponent never, the author of a thesis.

The rule adopted by De. Je. UK., after BM., that 'The respondent or defender
 is to be considered the author of a thesis, except when it unequivocally appears to be
 the work of the præses', which rule BL. reverses, is practically useless in either
 form.—Cu. 2d ed. adopts Dz.'s rule.

III. In all *other* works the name of the originator is entirely disregarded;
 §175 as '**Histoire générale de Paris**', without c.r. under *Hausmann*.

Rem. (to 3-6). The names of editors, translators, continuators and
 §176 originators are, in general, subject to the same rules as authors.*

7. If on the title-page, the name of a CORPORATE BODY appears instead
 of an author, it is:

I. Regularly instituted GOVERNMENTAL bodies: (II—§185)

Note. The whole of the following rules, comprised under section 7, is not in-
 cluded in Dziatzko's rules, as, in accordance with the usual custom in Germany, he
 considers all works issued by corporate bodies as anonymous, for the purposes
 of entry.

A. The RULERS or executive OFFICERS of a country or part of a coun-
 §177 try, city, town, and civil, ecclesiastical, military, or judicial district,
 (kings, governors, mayors, bishops, generals commanding, courts, etc.).
 Then the NAME OF THE PLACE, district, or country is 1st e.w. with a 2d
 e.w. (for subordinate alphabetical arrangement) under.

A. Titles of RULERS, with their names arranged CHRONOLOGICALLY as
 §178 3d e.w., in all OFFICIAL writings; as **Great Britain, King, George**
IV. 'Proclamation'; **United States, President, Lincoln.** 'Message to
 Congress'; **Wisconsin, Governor, Rusk.** 'Proclamation'. [All,
 exc. Dz.]

* All of these rules apply in cognate cases to every other rule, even if not expressly so stated.

Rem. This rule applies only to OFFICIAL publications, and does not affect
 §179 works written privately by kings, as **Napoléon III**, 'Vie de César', nor official acts, edited or published as literary productions, or for some other than the original purpose; as **G. Washington**, 'Speeches and messages to Congress, proclamations and addresses, ed. by J. Sparks'; 'The messages of President **Buchanan**, ed. by J. B. Henry'. [Cu.]

B. Governmental DEPARTMENTS and BUREAUS, with their legal name
 §180 (transposed, if necessary, so as to bring the important word first) as 2d e.w., in all official REPORTS and other publications, giving a c.r. from the NAME of the OFFICER reporting, if considered of sufficient importance; as **United States, Interior, Department of the**, 'Annual report', **Navigation, Bureau of**, 'Directions for pilots', **Treasury department**, 'Statement of expenditures'; **Massachusetts, Education, Board of**, 'Reports', with c.r. from **Horace Mann** for the reports made by him; **Milwaukee, Public Works, Board of**, 'Report on water supply'. [All, exc. Dz., modified.]

Rem. 1. Reports made to a department, but not by an official, are
 §181 entered under the department, with either a new entry or a c.r., according to the importance of the report, under the name of the author; as **United States, Geological survey of the territories**, with new e.w. under **E. Coues**, 'Fur-bearing animals'. [Cu. Je.]

Note. See also rules for the entry of reports of voyages and expeditions, §§153-161.

Rem. 2. A c.r. to all divisions or bureaus should be given from the de-
 §182 partments under which they subordinate; as from the *Interior department* to **Education, Bureau of, Land office, Patent office, Yellowstone national park**, etc.

B. LEGISLATIVE BODIES. The official publications of these (journals,
 §183 acts, minutes, laws, etc.) are also entered under the NAME OF THE PLACE as 1st e.w., with the legal title of the body, or its divisions, if any is named, as 2d e.w.; as **Great Britain, Parliament, Acts; United States, Congress, Statutes at large, Senate, Executive documents; Milwaukee, Common Council, Proceedings**. [All exc. Dz.]

Rem. Laws, compiled by a person who is not the regular officer of a
 §184 legislative body, or treating of one or more particular subjects, whether digested or merely collected, must have AUTHOR-entries both under the name of the country and under the name of the compiler; as Sanborn and Berryman's 'Supplement to the revised statutes of Wisconsin' is entered under **Wisconsin, Legislature**, with new e.w. under **A. L. Sanborn and J. R. Berryman, comps.**, and c.r. under **J. R. Berryman, joint comp.**; Tilsley's 'Digest of the stamp acts' is entered both under **Great Britain** and **Tilsley**. [Cu. BM.]

II. Occasional MEETINGS. These are (III—§195)

A. CONGRESSES, conventions, EXPOSITIONS, etc., by the accredited representatives of SEVERAL nations. Then the name of the PLACE OF MEETING is e.w., since that usually gives them their names, with c.r. from the nations taking part, and from any name by which they are popularly known; as **Berlin congress of 1878**; **Geneva arbitration between the United States and Great Britain**; **Philadelphia, International exposition, 1876**, with c.r. under *Centennial exposition*. [Cu. extended.]

Rem. International treaties are entered under the name of the nation by whom and in whose interest the work in question is published, and, in the case of a single treaty, with c.r. from the other contracting parties, as well as any name by which it may be known; as **United States**, 'Treaties and conventions with other powers since 1776'; **United States**, 'Treaty with Great Britain 1783' with c.r. under *Great Britain and Versailles*, and the one of 1794, with c.r. under *Great Britain and Jay's treaty*.

Note. Cu. makes new entry under each contracting party. BM. enters under the first contracting party, with preference for England.

B. CONVENTIONS and conferences by other than 'agents of a national government. Their reports, journals, minutes, etc., are entered under the name of the BODY holding the conference; as **American library association**, 'Transactions and proceedings'. [All, exc. Dz.]

Rem. 1. Some conventions are held by bodies which have no existence beyond the convention. Then

A. When they have a definite name, this is e.w., with c.r. from the place, if considered best; as **4th National quarantine and sanitary convention**. [Cu.]

Note. In presidential conventions a c.r. from the place is indispensable. [Cu.]

B. When they have no exact name, the name of the PLACE of the meeting is e.w. [Cu. BM.]

Rem. 2. The convention of a state, county, or other named DISTRICT is entered under the name of such district, with c.r. from the town in which it is held, when that is named on the title-page. [Cu.]

Rem. 3. ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCILS, both general and special, are entered under the name of their SPECIFIC PLACE of meeting, with c.r. from the name of the ecclesiastical body that meets in council; as **Nicean Council**, and **Vatican Council** (not to be entered under *Rome*) the latter with c.r. from *Roman Catholic church*; **Westminster Assembly of Divines** (not to be entered under *London*). [Cu. BM.]

C. COMMITTEES and commissions. The reports of these are entered
 §192 under the NAME of the BODY to which they belong, or by whom they are appointed, with c.r. from the names of important commissions, as well as from the names of individual members when reporting separately, if necessary; as **United States, Congress, Electoral commission**, with c.r. under *Electoral commission*; **United States, Interstate commerce commission**; **United States, Military commission to Europe**, with c.r. under R. Delafield, G. B. McClellan, and A. Mordecai. [Cu. extended.]

Rem. 1. Reports of a so-called "committee of citizens", resolutions of a
 §193 "mass meeting", etc., not belonging to any named body, is entered under the name of the writer, if known, otherwise of the chairman, and, in case that is not given, of the first signer; but, if not signed, under the name of the place. [Cu.]

Rem. 2. Anonymous publications of any class, not organized, of citizens
 §194 of a place, are entered under the name of the place; as in an 'Application to parliament by the merchants of London' the e.w. is **London, Merchants**. [Cu.]

III. General VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS, such as political parties, religious denominations or orders, and military orders. (IV—§200)

The OFFICIAL publications of these (platforms, manifestoes, addresses, confessions of faith, creeds, catechisms, liturgies, breviaries, missals, hours, offices, prayer-books, hymnals, etc.) are entered under the ENGLISH NAME OF THE PARTY or denomination; as **Democratic party of the U. S.**; **Baptists**; **Church of England**. [Cu. Je.]

Note. BM. UK. enter missals, breviaries, offices, Horæ, prayer-books, liturgies, etc. (but not catechisms and confessions of faith) under the heading *Liturgies*, with sub-head of denomination. BL. does the same for all other religious bodies than the Church of England and the Church of Rome, the service-books of which are entered under the names by which they are generally known, as '*Prayer, Book of common*', '*Missal*', etc.

Rem. 1. The part of such a body, which belongs to any place, is entered
 §196 under the name of the BODY, with c.r. from the place; as **Congregationalists in New England**, with c.r. from New England, *Congregationalists*. [Cu.]

Rem. 2. Single churches, monasteries, convents, etc., that have an individual name, are entered under that name, not under the name of the place; as **Trinity church, Boston**; **St. Paul's Episcopal church, New York**.

But, when the name consists merely of the name of the denomination to which it belongs, the numerical order of local establishment, or the street on which it is situated, the name of the denomination is e.w.; as **Unitarian church, Janesville, Wis.**; **Congregational church, Ada street, Chicago**; **Baptist church in Milwaukee, Second**.

§198 Cathedrals, however, named from the city to which they are attached, are entered under the name of the city, with c.r. from the names of the saints to whom they are dedicated, unless they are much better known under the latter designation; as **Rochester cathedral**, but **St. Paul's, London**. [BM. extended. Cu.]

Note 1. The parishes of London, Louisiana, etc., are political divisions, subject to the rules in §§ 177 and foll.

Note 2. Cu. in his 1st ed. entered all churches under the name of the place, while admitting that the practice I have here indicated "would be more in accordance with dictionary principles". More than that, I think it will have a tendency to relieve somewhat the multiplicity of entries under headings that are already overburdened, with very little likelihood of any inconvenience resulting from the number of publications of churches with the same name, that are likely to accumulate in any single library.

Rem. 3. Orders of knighthood, both those of mediæval times and their modern honorary equivalents, are entered under the significant name of the title; as **Malta, Knights of; Templars, Knights; Teutonic order; Garter, Order of the; Legion of honor**. [Cu.]

IV. SOCIETIES, regularly organized. These can be most conveniently divided into two classes, which are to be entered respectively

I. Under the first word of their OWN NAME, not an article. (II — §209)
These are:

A. Societies not local, with c.r. from any other name by which they are known, specially the place if they have headquarters and are often called by that name; as **Independent order of odd fellows** with c.r. from *Odd fellows*; **Statistical society of London**, with c.r. under *London statistical society*. [Cu. De.]

B. English and American academies, with c.r. from the place; as the **Academy of natural sciences**, with c.r. under Philadelphia; **American antiquarian society**, with c.r. under Worcester; **Royal institute**, with c.r. under London. [Cu. De. Je.]

Note. "Academy" in this case refers to a learned institution, not a high school, which is treated in the same manner as other schools. See §§ 206, 217.

C. Universities, colleges, libraries, galleries, museums, and other similar institutions which have an individual name, not derived from the place where they are situated, (even if maintained by the municipality), with c.r. under the place; as **Harvard college, Cambridge; Apprentices' library, New York; Astor library, New York; Layton art gallery, Milwaukee; Smithsonian institution, Washington; British museum, London; Galerie du Louvre, Paris; Museo del Prado, Madrid**; with c.r. under Cambridge, New York, etc. [Cu. De. Je.]

Note. For European universities, see §212.

Rem. 1. When the legal name of such an institution includes a full personal name, it is entered in the usual order of the name, with an

additional c.r. under the surname; as **Enoch Pratt free library**, with c.r. under Pratt, *Enoch*, and Baltimore.

Rem. 2. Institutions connected with any particular university or college
 §204 go under the name of the university as e.w., with g.c.r. from the name of such branch institution, if considered of sufficient importance. Such are

a. Those subdivisions of a university which are called 'colleges' in England, 'schools' in America, and 'nations', etc., on the continent; as **Oxford university**, *Brazenose college*, with g.c.r. under *Brazenose college*, **Yale university**, *Sheffield scientific school*, with c.r. under *Sheffield scientific school*; **Upsala universitet**, *Östgöta nation*. [Cu. extended.]

b. Alumni proceedings and LOCAL college societies, with c.r. from the name of the society; as **Harvard college**, *Alumni association, Chicago*; **Yale college**, *Skull and bones society*, with c.r. under *Skull and bones society*. [Cu. De. Je.]

Rem. 3. GENERAL college fraternities, on the other hand, are entered
 §205 under the name of the society (§200), with c.r. from the college; as **Psi Upsilon fraternity**, with c.r. under *Yale college*, *Psi Upsilon fraternity*. [Cu. De.]

D. Private schools, under the names of the owners, when there is no
 §206 specific name; as **Markham's academy**, *Milwaukee*; **Bryant and Stratton's business college**, *Chicago*. [Cu.]

E. Business firms and corporations; as **John Wanamaker**, *Philadelphia*; **Ætna life insurance co.**, *Hartford*. [Cu.]

Note. If a firm's name appears in some such form as *John Smith & Co.*, *Raphael Friedländer & Sohn*, *Wm. Frankfurth Hardware Co.*, it is better to enter under the surnames, thus: **Smith and co.**, *John*; **Friedländer und sohn**, *Raphael*; **Frankfurth hardware co.**, *Wm.* All firms should be arranged after all the other entries of the first family name. [Cu.]

Rem. In the case of such national banks as make use of a number
 §208 in their names, it is necessary to consider the name of the place e.w., in order not to make the entries under *First*, *Second*, etc., too numerous and confusing; as **Chicago**, *First national bank of*.

II. Under that PART of the name by which they are usually KNOWN are
 §209 entered :

a. Corporate bodies whose legal names begin with such word as Board, Corporation, Trustees, Proprietors, etc., with c.r. from the first word of the legal name if considered necessary; as *Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the city of New York*; *Proprietors of the Boston Athenæum*. [Cu.]

b. London guilds, and some other similar institutions, under the name of the trade or profession; as **Stationers' company**, not *Masters and keepers*, etc.; **Advocates**, *Faculty of, Edinburgh*. [Cu. extended.]

III. Under the NAME OF THE PLACE (state, county, city, etc.).

These are :

- A. LOCAL societies, including benevolent or moral organizations,
 §210 Young men's christian associations, Mercantile library associations, Mechanics' institutes, and other frequently duplicated appellations; as **Wisconsin humane society**, **New York Shakespeare society**, **Philadelphia children's aid society**. [Cu. De.]

Rem. Local societies which are branches of a general society, come
 §211 under the rule in §200; as **Freemasons**, *Wisconsin grand lodge*; **Knights of honor**, *Security lodge, Milwaukee*.

Note. For churches, see §§ 197, 198.

- B. Academies and universities of the European continent and of South
 §212 America under the name of the city, because they are almost universally known by the name of the cities where they are situated, with c.r. from the legal name; as **Berlin**, *K. Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften*, with c.r. under *Preussische*; **Stockholm**, *Svenska akademien*, and *K. Svenska vetenskaps-akademien*, both with c.r. under *Svenska*; **Paris**, *Institut de France*, with c.r. under *Institut*; **Christiania**, *K. Norske Frederiks-universitetet*. [Cu. De.]

Note. In c.r. entries, such words as *Kaiserliche*, *Kongliga*, *Real*, *Royal*, etc., which frequently precede the legal titles of these institutions, are omitted (except when they form the only designation, as in the **Royal institution**), and in the main entry they should preferably be indicated merely by their initials, as above.

- Rem. 1. When the title of such institutions occurs in several languages,
 §213 it is given in the vernacular of the country to which it belongs; as the *Regia societas scientiarum Upsaliensis* is entered under **Upsala**, *K. Vetenskaps-societeten*.

Rem. 2. If the seat of such an institution has been changed, it is entered
 §214 under the name of the last place, with c.r. from the other; as **Dresden**, *K. Leopoldino-Carolinische deutsche Akademie der Naturforscher*, with c.r. under *Nürnberg*, *Erlangen*, *Breslau*, and *Bonn*.

- C. Municipal colleges, libraries, museums and galleries; as *University*
 §215 *of Wisconsin*; **Boston**, *Public library*; **United States**, *National museum*; **New York**, *Metropolitan museum of art*. [Cu. De.]

Rem. When such institutions, however, have an individual name,
 §216 generally indicating that they had their origin in the munificence of a private person, the memory of whose name they are intended to perpetuate, they come under the rule in §202.

- D. Public schools, whether they are designated by a specific name or
 §217 not; as **Chicago**, *Ogden school*; **Milwaukee**, *High school*. [Cu. De.]

E. Municipal corporations; as **Baltimore city**; **Hingham, Mass.**,
 §218 *town*. [Cu. De.]

F. State historical, agricultural, and other societies, wholly or in part
 §219 maintained at public expense; as **Wisconsin state historical society**,
Illinois state agricultural society, *Pomological society of Michigan*.
 [Cu. De. extended.]

Rem. 1. When the name of an institution, mentioned in II covers a
 §220 territory larger than a city or town, but is PERMANENTLY located at a
 certain place, a c.r. is made from the name of its location; as
Michigan university, with c.r. under **Ann Arbor**; **Warren county**
library, with c.r. under **Monmouth, Ill.**

Rem. 2. A c.r. is also made from important words in the name of a
 §221 society, when the first is unlikely to be thought of; as **N. Y.**
General society of mechanics and tradesmen, with c.r. under **Mechanics**,
 etc. [Cu.]

Rem. 3. Buildings, not provided for as the home of a society or other
 §222 institution, are entered under their names, with c.r. from the city.
 [Cu.]

Note (to IV). BM. enters "all acts, memoirs, transactions, journals, minutes, etc., of academies, institutes, associations, universities, or societies learned, scientific, or literary, by whatever name known or designated, as well as works by various hands, forming part of a series of volumes edited by any such society, under the general name *Academies*", with a sub-head of the country or town at which the sittings of the society are held, and if more than one society at the same place, a further heading of the name under which the society published its first work.

Section 2.

TITLE-ENTRIES.

§223 In all cases when a personal name, or its equivalent, cannot be selected for the main entry word, it is taken from that part of the title which designates the CONTENTS of a book. [All.]

1. The title-entry being the MAIN entry.* (2—§301)

I. When the BOOK HAS ONE TITLE, (II—§251)

1. Consisting of a PHRASE in the form of a heading. (II—§242)

§224 Then the FIRST word, NOT an article, is selected as the m.e.w.; as **Popular science monthly**, **Acta Tomiciana**, **Bulletin critique**, **The Gentleman's magazine**. [Cu. De. Je. Pe. AL.; UK. for periodicals only.]

Note. BM. enters under the first *substantive*, or if there be no substantive under the first word, substantives adjectively used to be taken in conjunction with its following substantive as forming one word, and the same to be done with respect to adjectives incorporated with their following substantive; BL. enters periodicals under the *chief* word or words, and both BL. and UK. enter all other works under the *chief subject word* or words of the titles, with c.r., where advisable, from any other noticeable word or catch-title.

For some exceptional cases, in which the article begins the e.w., see §§485, 486.

From this general rule there are some EXCEPTIONS, namely:

A. Words which merely indicate the SIZE of a work or its RELATION
§225 to other parts of the same work, are disregarded. Such are

A. The nouns *Volumen*, *Pars*, *Tomus*, *Liber*, *Continuatio*, *Appendix to*,
§226 *Supplement to*, *Reply to*, *Continuation of*, [*1st*] *Part of*, *Book* [*the first*] *of*, *Nachtrag*, *Anhang*, etc., when they are followed by the real title of the work; as '*Supplement to the English cyclopedia*'; '*Replies to Essays and reviews*'; '*Some further portions of the Diary of Lady Willoughby*'. [Dz.; Cu., exc. 'Reply to'.]

Note. This implies, as a corollary, that anonymous continuations, additions, or indexes to, as well as reviews of, and comments or remarks on a work of which the title is set forth in that of such publication are entered under the same heading as the original work. [Cu. BM. Je.]

*In the discussion of title entries, Dz. has invariably followed the German custom of entering the titles under the first noun not in a subordinate position, transposing all the words preceding it, which is distinctly not the practice in American and English catalogs. It is therefore impossible to indicate in all cases the practice of Dz., when it differs from the rules here stated; but it is sufficient to say that, in accordance with the principle adopted, he makes his entries, for instance, as *Philosophical Transactions*, *The merry Devil of Edmonton*, *The Gentleman's Magazine*, *Natural History Review*, *Early English Text Society*, etc.

Rem. 1. If then, under the influence of such a disregarded noun, the
 §227 word selected for the e.w. has a form differing from the subjective
 case, as generally in the classical languages, the subjective form is
 supplied for the e.w.; as 'Scriptorum rerum Bohemicarum tomus
 primus', where the e.w. is **Scriptores**; 'Monumentorum Italiae
 quae . . . a Christianis posita sunt . . . libri IV', where the e.w. is
Monumenta. [Dz.]

Rem. 2. The same rule applies to such phrases as *quæ supersunt*, etc.,
 §228 which are also disregarded; as 'Herculanensium voluminum quæ
 supersunt', e.w. **Herculanensia volumina**; 'Oratorum Græcorum
 . . . quæ supersunt monumenta ingenii', e.w. **Oratores Graeci**. —
 When such a phrase is preceded, however, by a distinctive noun, this
 is the e.w.; as the latter title if it had been '**Monumenta** quæ
 supersunt Oratorum Græcorum'.

Rem. 3. If the disregarded word is likely to be used in references, or is
 §229 of uncommon occurrence, it receives a c.r., as 'Continuatio bullarii
 Romani', where the e.w. is **Bullarium** with c.r. under *Continuatio*;
 'Quarternio veterum monumentorum', where the e.w. is **Vetera** with
 c.r. under *Quarternio*. [Dz.]

Rem. 4. When such word forms a part of the title and does not serve
 §230 merely to indicate the size of the work, it is made e.w. without c.r., as
 'The **Book** of the ocean', '**Volumina** legum'. [Dz. Cu.]

B. Such explanatory adjectives as *Brevis*, *Short*, *Great*, *Compendious*,
 §231 but when such a word is used to distinguish different editions of the
 same work, it receives a c.r., as, for instance, in making a title entry of
Green's 'Short history of the English people', a c.r. must be given
 under *Short*.

C. Words expressing the number which the work holds in a series.
 §232 These are

A. Numerals; as '*8th* **Collection** of papers', '*First* **Letter** to the
 §233 ministry'. [Dz. Cu. De.]

B. The attributes *New*, *Neu*, *Nouveau*, etc., when they signify the CON-
 §234 TINUATION of an old work; as '*Neuer* **Anzeiger** für Bibliographie',
 '*New* **Princeton** review'. In this case a c.r. is desirable from the
 first word. [Dz.]

Rem. When, however, these words do not indicate a series or a continu-
 §235 ation, they are made e.w.'s. in the usual way; as '*The* **First**
 century of the republic', '*The* **Nineteenth** century', '*The* **New**
 era', '**New** monthly magazine', (which was a rival, not a continua-
 tion of the original *Monthly magazine*).

B. Words denoting the time, frequency, or other arrangements of
 §236 PUBLICATION of a magazine or newspaper, such as *Morning*, *Evening*,
Daily, *Weekly*, *Monthly*, *Quarterly*, etc., when they precede a distinct

title, are disregarded, but receive a c.r. in the case of magazines; as '*Daily Herald*', '*Evening Wisconsin*', '*Quarterly Journal of economics*', with c.r. from Quarterly; '*The Co-operative Index* to periodicals', with c.r. under Co-operative. [Cu. for newspapers.]

Rem. If, however, a magazine has no other distinctive title, the first
§237 word is e.w., as '**Quarterly** review', '**Every** Saturday', '**Once** a week'.

C. Prepositions which merely introduce a statement of the matter con-
§238 tained in the work and having the meaning of *concerning*, as *on*, *upon*, *of*, *about*, *von*, *über*, *om*, *de*, *super*, *sur*, etc., are disregarded, and the next word, not an article, is e.w. as it stands in the title, WITHOUT any alteration; as '*On the Second* coming of Christ', '*De Generibus* ebriosorum', '*Sur le Bonheur* de sots'. [Dz. Je. Pe. UK.]

Rem. 1. When a preposition, on the other hand, forms an integral part
§239 of the phrase and is not an introduction to the statement of contents, it is itself the e.w., as '**On** the Rhine', '**From** the Nile to the Jordan', '**Zur** Beurtheilung der polnischen Frage'.

Rem. 2. When the preposition is preceded by a word stating the charac-
§240 ter of the composition in the work, etc., it falls under the rule in §224; as '**Essays** on social subjects'.

Rem. 3. It is to be noticed that such phrases as the German *Aus dem*
§241 *Nachlass*, *Aus dem Tagebuche*, *Aus den Papieren*, etc., generally indicate productions of a SINGLE specified author, whose name then is the e.w.; as '*Aus Kossuth's* Memoiren'. [Dz. Cu.]

II. If the title consists of a FULL SENTENCE,

§242 Then the first word, not an article, is the e.w., as '*Der Herr* ist mein Hirte (1860)', '**What** is an infidel? (1824)', '**Quis** est Petrus? (1791)', '**Honni** soit qui mal y pense! (1761)', '**Wie** zu helfen ist (1862)', '**De** haeresi abiuranda quid statuatur ecclesia Romano-Catholica (1821)'. [Dz. Cu. Pe.]

Rem. 1. Numerals are written out in the words of the language used in
§243 the rest of the title, enclosed in brackets; as '[**Sechshundert-sechshundsechzig**] 666 nicht die Zahl des Antichristen (1879)', '[**Threehundred-and-twentynine**] 329 in American politics (1880)'.

§244 The numerals expressing dates are then rendered in centuries, as is customary, and 1 in 100, 1000, etc., is specially expressed in words, except in languages like French, where this is never done; as 1812 (the year) = *eighteenthundred-and-twelve*, *achtzehnhundertundzwölf*; 130 = *onehundred-and-thirty*, *einhundertunddreissig* (not *hundertunddressig*); but *mil-huit-cent-douze*, *cent-trente*. [Dz.]

Rem. 2. Those sentences which merely introduce a statement of the
§245 contents (very frequent in the titles of old works), are DISREGARDED,

in accordance with the principle stated in §226. Such are *Insunt in hoc volumine, Continet hic liber, Incipit, In hoc opusculo sunt, Here begyns, In diesem büchlein findet man, Hienach volget*, etc.; as 'Hoc in volumine aurea haec opuscula continentur: Chirii consulti Fortunatiani Rhetoricorum libri tres, etc.' (Hain, Repert. No. 7305), where the e.w. is **Fortunatianus**. [Dz. Cu.]

- III. If the title gives in a narrative form, generally at length, the contents of, occasion for, and circumstances attending the composition of the work;

§246 Then the FIRST word affording a DEFINITE title is selected for e.w.; as 'Der schmerzliche **Todesfall** der weil. Frau Sabina Degelowin, etc. (1720)'; — 'An dem den 21. May a. 1742 bei gehaltenen solennen Exequien vor . . . Grafen . . . Schaffgotsche . . . erleuchteten Trauer-Gerüste waren nachstehende . . . **Inscriptiones** zu lesen . . .' [Dz.]

Rem. The following introductory words are always disregarded:—

A. Honorary titles and dates; as, '*Virum illustrissimum Ernestum*
§247 **Curtium** valere iubent collegæ . . .'

B. Mottoes, exclamations, congratulatory sentences, etc.; as '*Read one*
§248 *of these sermons!* **Friendly** sermons to the protectionist manufacturers of the U. S. (N. Y. 1886)'; '*Viel Vergnügen!* **Wegweiser** für alle Besucher der Gewerbe- und Industrie-Ausstellung (Görlitz 1885)'. [Dz. Cu. De.]

- IV. If works are too small, and of too ephemeral a nature to be SEP-
§249 ARATELY bound and cataloged;

Then they are collected under an ARBITRARILY selected title, for m.e.w. as '**Wisconsin** pamphlets', '**School** programs', '**Speeches** on various subjects', etc.


Note. For such arbitrary titles should be selected words in ordinary use, expressing, as nearly as possible, the *specific* contents of the component parts, and an alphabetical list of all such made titles should somewhere be kept readily accessible.

Rem. Somewhat similarly, collections of papers known by the name of a
§250 principal contributor, or a previous owner, or of the house where they were found, should be entered under such name, as '**Paston** letters', '**Dudley** papers', '**Sparks** manuscripts', etc. [Cu.]

Note. Works of sufficient importance to be cataloged separately, but collected and bound for convenience under an arbitrary title, are treated according to §§111 and foll.

- *II. When THE BOOK HAS MORE THAN ONE TITLE, the different titles
may be (III—§282)

I. PARALLEL TITLES of the same work (II—§264)

* The rules under the remainder of this section apply also to AUTHOR-entries of books with more than one or no title.

A. On SEPARATE title-pages. Then the m.e.w. is taken from the principal title-page and the proper e.w. in the other title (engraved, cover, etc.), if it differs from the m.e.w., receives a c.r.; as '*Brevis Historia animalium*, ed. Chr. Fr. de Matthaei', with c.r. under 'Poikila Hellênika'. [Dz.]

Rem. 1. Among the several title-pages, that one is to be considered the principal one, which contains the fullest description of the book, or, if all are alike in this respect, which has the most GENERAL statement of its contents. [Dz. Cu.]

Note. In government publications, the proper title of a book is frequently to be found on a second title-page, when the first title, which merely gives the legislative series in which it is published, may be ignored for cataloging purposes.

Rem. 2. If, of the several title-pages, one is only the translation of the other, the entry is made from the one in the language of the book itself, if that is written in the Latin (or German) alphabet, otherwise use the title-page having the Latin alphabet, adding at the end, in brackets, the language or languages of the text; '*Travaux de la 3me session du Congrès internationale des orientalistes [Russian]*', with c.r. under '*Trudi tret'iavo Mezhdunarod. Zasedan. Orientalistov*'; **Homêros**, '*Iliadis libri sex in usum scholarum . . . [Greek]*'.—If the book itself is in two languages, and has two titles in the Latin alphabet, the language more generally known to the users of the catalog is chosen. [De. modified.]

Note. When the only title of a book is in a language differing from that of the text, it is treated in the same way, indicating at the end of the title the language of the text.

Rem. 3. The so-called half-titles, captions, or end-titles, even if they contain an e.w. differing from the main title, are only in EXCEPTIONAL cases considered in the light of a parallel title, namely, when the book in question is known also under the name given in this supplementary title, or serve as the general title of a series, of which the book forms a part, (in which latter case they fall under the rules in §§ 264 and foll.); as '*I Diplomi Greci ed Arabi di Sicilia*', with c.r. under '*Documenti degli archivi Siciliani*' (half-title). [Dz. Cu.]

Rem. 4. If, in addition to the m.e.w. and the c.r. taken from different titles, the name of the editor, translator, etc., receives a c.r., BOTH titles are given in this reference entry, the m.e.w. being specially marked; as in the example in §251, with c.r. from *Chr. Fr. de Matthaei* to '**Historia** animalium = Poikila Hellênika'. [Dz.]

B. If the different titles are given on the SAME title-page, then

A. The SECOND title may be:

A. An EXPLANATION of, or a SUBSTITUTE for, the first, frequently introduced by an *or, being, that is*, and similar expressions. In this case, the e.w. is taken from the first title and the second is, as a rule, disre-

garded; as '**Encyclopædia Americana**, a popular dictionary of arts, sciences, *etc.*'; '**The Encyclopædia Britannica**, or Dictionary of arts, sciences, and literature (*8th ed.*)'. [Dz. Cu.]

Rem. EXTERNAL evidences, such as larger and more prominent type, *etc.*,
 §257 frequently indicate the relative importance of the one or the other of such titles. If these should point decidedly to the second title as being the main one, the m.e.w. is selected from this and the e.w. of the first receives a c.r.; as in the case of '**Der Kleine Poschinger**, **BISMARCK** IN FRANKFURT, (Leipzig 1885)', **Bismarck** is the e.w., with c.r. from '**Der Kleine Poschinger**'. [Dz.]

B. A TRANSLATION of the first title.

a. If the double title depends on a DOUBLE TEXT, as is often the case
 §258 in international treaties, collections of political documents, *etc.*, the e.w. is taken from the FIRST title, with a c.r. from the second, when it has a different e.w.; as '**Traité** de navigation et de commerce', with c.r. under '**Schiffahrts- und Commerzien-Tractat**'. [Dz.]

b. If there is a SINGLE text (in ONE language or mixed), but of the
 §259 two titles

a. The first is in a language that is generally known, then the e.w. is taken from this, and the second, as a rule, receives no c.r.; as '**Bibliotheca** historico-naturalis, physico-chemica et mathematica', without c.r. under '**Systematisch geordnete Uebersicht, etc.**' [Dz.]

Rem. Only in the more important or voluminous publications, the
 §260 second title receives a c.r.; as '**Monumenta** Hungariae historica' with c.r. under '**Magyar Történelmi Emlékek**'. [Dz.]

b. But if the first title is in a language that is, to us, less known than
 §261 the second, it furnishes the m.e.w. as before, but the e.w. of the second title always receives a c.r.; as '**Asmata** Krêtika (*in Greek*)', with c.r. under '**Volkslieder Kretas**'. [Dz.]

B. If the PRECEDING title, or rather pseudo-title (in this case sharply
 §262 separated from the second), contains only a general reference to the character of the work (as *A new theory of cosmology*), its purpose, or the reason for its publication, while the following is the real title, then the first part is entirely disregarded; as '*Important book auction . . .* **Catalogue** of the valuable library of a bibliophile . . .'. [Dz.]

C. If the BINDER's title differs from the printed title of the book, no
 §263 account is taken of such a circumstance, unless the title used in the ORIGINAL binding furnished by the publisher, is so materially different as to make it appear that this new title is an afterthought, likely to be used as the real title in a possible new edition, when it receives a c.r.; as *W. R. Alger's* '**Solitudes of nature and of man**' in a title-entry should have a c.r., not only under **Solitudes**, *etc.*, but also under '**The genius of solitude (binder's title)**'.

II. COLLECTIVE TITLE of the whole work and SPECIAL TITLE of the constituent parts. Then (III — §271)

A. If the WHOLE work is in the library or will, in all probability, some
 §264 time be completed, the different parts are treated in accordance with §§111 and foll.; as '**Geschichte** der Europäischen Staaten', with new entry under the component parts. [Dz. Cu.]

B. Otherwise the SPECIAL title is made the main entry, with only a c.r.
 §265 under the collective one; as *H. B. Wilson*, 'The communion of saints', with c.r. from 'Bampton lectures, 1851'. [Dz.]

Rem. 1. As SPECIAL TITLES, for this purpose, are to be counted only such
 §266 as are placed after the collective title, either on the same or on a different leaf, provided with a COMPLETE description, containing place of publication, etc., and separately paged; but not titles contained in headings of chapters or columns, nor half-titles, placed at intervals to mark divisions of a work. [Dz.]

Rem. 2. PSEUDO-COLLECTIVE TITLES, and therefore not entered at all,
 §267 are such general designations of a series, placed at the head of a page or on a separate leaf, with or without continuous numbering, as merely indicate uniformity of edition or issue (PUBLISHERS' SERIES); as 'Bibliotheca scriptorum graecorum et romanorum Teubneriana'; 'Tauchnitz' Collection of British authors'; 'Harper's Select novels'. [Dz.]

§268 If such titles of publisher's series, however, have come to be accepted as denoting peculiar characteristics of make-up or contents, as 'The Leisure hour series', 'The Franklin-square library', etc., the name of the series should be added after the title of each work belonging to it, enclosed in parenthesis () if it occurs on the same page as the title proper, in brackets [] if on a different page. — Compare §262.

Rem. 3. On the other hand, those titles are to be considered and treated as
 §269 REAL COLLECTIVE TITLES, which are placed at the top of a title-page, on a separate half-title, or on the cover, etc., and designate the work following as being a part of a series of works, intimately connected with each other by similarity of contents or source; as '*The Story of the nations*', with new entry under *J. A. Harrison*, 'The story of Greece', etc. [Dz.]

Note. For the order of the different titles in the entry, see Cutter's Rules, 2d ed., §149. I prefer, however, to put the name of the series, in the main entry, immediately *before* the imprint, instead of after it, and use parenthesis, if the series title is printed on the SAME title-page as the special title, otherwise square brackets.

Rem. 4. Comparatively SMALL parts of extensive works, such as
 §270 separately published papers from the transactions of societies, single numbers of newspapers and periodicals, etc., receive their own e.w. from the title of the article, which is the reason of their being included in the library, as a rule without c.r. under the general title. [Dz.]

- III. Titles of SEPARATE PARTS ON ONE title-page or several, but relating to distinct divisions of the same book. (IV—§277)

Then these divisions are

- A. Either of DIFFERENT NATURE, one serving a practical purpose, containing an official report, etc., the other referring to a scientific treatise, (an arrangement that is very common in German school programs and catalogs, schedules of university lectures, etc.) In this case:

- A. If the first division is of little or no value to the library, the e.w. is taken from the *second* title, disregarding entirely the first; as *Eduard Herzog*, 'Ueber die Abfassungszeit der Pastoralbriefe' (Supplement to 'Verzeichniss der Studirenden der Kantonsschule zu Luzern für 1871-72'), without c.r. under 'Luzern, Kantonsschule'.* [Dz.]
- B. Otherwise, the FIRST title gives the e.w., according to the proper rules, and the second title receives a c.r.; as '*Breslau* university, Indices lectionum, Winter 1838-39', with additional full entry or c.r. under *Friedr. Ritschl*, 'De emendatione fabularum Terentii'. [Dz.]

Note. Each library must determine for itself, whether a certain series of works of this nature is of sufficient importance to warrant it being cataloged according to §272 or §271.

- B. Or the divisions and their titles are of the SAME KIND. Then the e.w. is taken from the first part, and the following titles receive a c.r. as '*Tibullus* cum comm. Cyllæni Veronensis' || 'Catullus cum comm. Parthenii Veron. & Palladii Patavini' || 'Emendationes Catullianæ per Hieronymum Avancium Veron. . . (Venetiis 1500)', with c.r. under Catullus, Hier. Avantius. — Comp. § 91. [Dz. Cu.]

- C. When IN THE TITLE itself, or ADDED to it, parts of the work are indicated, which otherwise occur or may occur as independent works with a different e.w., then these supplements receive a c.r. to the e.w. taken from the main title; as 'Q. Enni carm. reliquiae, accedunt Cn. Naevi belli Poenici quae supersunt, em. . . Luc. Mueller', where the m.e.w. is *Ennius*, with c.r. under *Nævius*; — *Homêros*, 'Homerus, ed. Guil. Dindorf', with c.r. under *Maxim. Sengebusch*, 'Homerica dissertatio duplex'. — Comp. §§ 126-128. [Dz.]

- §275 But in the case of small additions, such as prefaces by another author, single letters, etc., no c.r. is made; as *Car. Franke*, 'Fasti Horatiani, acc. epistola Car. Lachmanni', without c.r. under Lachmann. [Dz.]

- Rem. Entirely disregarded are long tables of contents of periodicals and §276 other works, which sometimes, (particularly in the case of periodicals which have died in the midst of a volume, and have no general title-page), are given in the title, instead of in the proper place; as

*It has not always been possible to quote as examples to elucidate these rules, *anonymous* works; but even if the e.w. is an author's name the principle is the same as if no author were given.

‘**Rathschläge** und Fragen an die Mitglieder von Th. von Heuglin’s Expedition nach Inner-Afrika . . . Inhalt: 1, Dr. L. Krapf, *etc.* (1861)’, without c.r. under Krapf, *etc.* [Dz.]

IV. Titles of CONTINUATIONS.

§277 If the title of a continuation has an e.w. differing from the one derived from the title of the preceding volume or volumes, a c.r. is given from each variation of the e.w. which materially changes its place in the alphabetical arrangement, to the e.w. of the original part; as ‘**Corpus** juris Germanici publici et privati’, changes its title with vol. 4 to ‘Handbuch der deutschen Reichsgesetze’, and receives therefore a c.r. under ‘Handbuch’. — Comp. §166. [Dz. Cu.]

§278 But the opposite course is followed, and the e.w. of the continuation becomes m.e.w., while the e.w. of the first part receives a c.r., in case the latter forms only a comparatively small part of an extensive work and the work is known under the second title, or if the title of the whole work was changed immediately after the appearance of the first few parts; as ‘**Taschenbuch** der Reisen . . . von E. A. W. v. Zimmermann’ (7 volumes), with c.r. for the first volume under ‘**Almanach** der Reisen’; ‘**Torch** and colonial book circular’, so called from vol. 1, no. 2, instead of ‘Colonial book circular’. [Dz.]

Rem. 1. Periodical publications, of which several SERIES have appeared under different titles with a materially changed e.w., are entered, each series by itself, under its own e.w., but c.r. is made from each series, both to the preceding and following series; as ‘**Scribner’s** monthly (vol. 1-22), — For continuation see *The Century*’; ‘*The Century* (vol. 23 and foll.), — For previous vols. see *Scribner’s Monthly*’. [Dz. Cu.]

But if the change consists merely in the omission or addition of an editor’s, publisher’s, or originator’s name, or a periodical is popularly known by such a name added to its real title, a c.r. is made from this name; as ‘*Hunt’s Merchants*’ magazine’, with c.r. under *Hunt’s*; ‘*American journal of science*’, with c.r. under ‘*Silliman’s journal*’, which at one time was a well-known popular substitute for the real title.

Note. It is self-evident that the rules in §§ 278, 279 can only be applied in the case of older works, or such as admit of a comparison of their titles during a longer period. Works in course of publication, at the first change of title, are treated according to §277, and later, if in the course of time they fall under the provisions of §278 or 279, the style of entry is changed accordingly.

Rem. 2. When in such a CONTINUOUS series of publications, as the reports of institutions, societies, etc., the names of the authors of the different parts are given, these may receive a c.r., if their work is considered of sufficient importance. — Comp. §§ 180, 181. [Dz. Cu.]

Rem. (to II). When the entry-words selected from the different titles, present only slight variations, not sufficient to materially change their place in the alphabet, no c.r. is necessary; as ‘**Hyndla-Lied**, in *Rig’s Sprüche*’, without c.r. under ‘*Hyndlu-liöd*’. [Dz. Cu.]

III. When THE BOOK HAS NO TITLE :

(IV—§288)

The work may never have had any title, as is frequently the case with incunabula, or the title-page is missing from the copy to be cataloged. Then

- A. Either the title of the book can be ascertained from OTHER sources, §282 such as other copies, running titles, or passages within the book in question or in other editions, etc. Then the e.w. is taken from this title; as [*Ad. Donatus*, 'De partibus orat., ars minor'] in several old editions (see Hain, Repert., no. 6329, etc.). [Dz.]
- B. Or the title can NOT be ascertained. Then a title, answering to the §283 contents, is manufactured in the language of the text, if possible following a known bibliography, and the e.w. is selected from this title enclosed in brackets; as [*De declinationibus quinque*]: Incip. [P]Rima declinatio quot litteras terminales habet, etc. (abt. 1500)'. [Dz.]
- §284 To prevent a failure to find a certain book of this nature, c.r. may be given from other fictitious e.w.'s to the one selected for the main entry; as, in the above example, a c.r. from [*Regulæ breves de declinationibus*].

Rem. 1. The rules in §§ 282, 283 apply also to the following cases :

- A. When there is a title-page, but an important part of the work is not §285 mentioned on it, or in general when the title is incomplete; as [*Friedr. Ritschl*, 'Glossarium Plautinum'] in 'Index schol. aest. Bonn. 1846'.—Comp. §§ 271 and foll. [Dz.]
- B. When the title gives merely a statement of the occasion for the §286 publication of a work, while its contents have nothing in common with the title, except occasionally a short preface. Then the title is taken from the half-title, caption, heading, running-title, or text of the real contents, in accordance with §§ 282, 283; as 'Zur Feier der bei d. 4. Säkularfeste d. Univ. Freiburg . . . ladet ein der derzeitige Dekan d. jurist. Fakultät Adolf Schmidt . . . ' where the e.w. is taken from the inserted title following: [*Fr. A. v. Woringen*, Ueber den Begriff des fortgesetzten Verbrechens']. [Dz.]

Note. The last two rules are frequently required in invitations to festivities, programs, reports, etc., of the universities and schools of continental Europe, a class of publications presenting numerous anomalies in arrangement and titles. Though no longer obligatory, the practice of adding scientific treatises, often of considerable importance, to such official publications, is still kept up.—Government reports are sometimes arranged in the same way, the title-page merely stating the legislative series, while the real title occurs in the form of a heading or caption.

- Rem. 2. In the same manner as stated in §282, those books also are treated, §287 which have special titles of their parts, but no collective title, though the latter is obtained in other ways and in general use; as (page 1), 'Tabula eorum quæ in hoc volumine continentur: C. Plinii Secundi . . . (followed by 12 titles of distinct parts), Franciscus Puteolanus . . .

recognovit'. The e.w. is taken from the closing words of the book : ['**Panegyrici** duodecim a variis auctoribus editi'], with c.r. under C. Plinius Secundus, following the rule in §273. [Dz.]

IV. If THE TITLES OF A BOOK VARY IN DIFFERENT EDITIONS.

When different editions of the same work have titles that differ so widely that the m.e.w. is affected thereby,

§288 I. When the e.w. is a PERSONAL name :

- A. If the difference depends on GIVING this name in one edition, while OMITTING it in another, then §§ 105 and foll. apply.
- B. Or if the name of the same person appears in different FORMS, then §§ 54 and foll. apply.
- C. Or if in the different editions, DIFFERENT persons are named as AUTHORS, then §§ 59 and foll. apply.
- D. Or if the new name belongs to a REVISER of the book, then §§132 and foll. apply. [Dz.]

II. When the e.w. is a COMMON NOUN, and the different title appears

A. In a new REVISION, which also implies a new edition of the original
§289 book, namely :

- A. In THE SAME language, then each such revision receives a new entry under its own proper e.w., followed by a note referring to the e.w. of the other editions; as '**Veterum** historicorum romanorum reliquæ . . . rec. Herm. Peter (1870)', and '**Historicorum** romanorum fragmenta . . . rec. Herm. Peter (1883)', with c.r. from each one to the other, in an added note. [Dz.]

Rem. 1. The same is done :

- a. When only a PART of a work appears in a new revision under
§290 another title; as '**Handbuch** d. allg. u. spec. Chirurgie . . . red. von v. Pitha u. Billroth' (1865 and foll.); '**Deutsche** Chirurgie, her. von Billroth u. Lücke' (1879 and foll.). The latter work being mostly composed of new editions of parts of the old work, notices to this effect should be inserted in both places. [Dz.]
- b. When in a (real or pretended) reprint or plagiarism the title of the
§291 original work has been changed; as J. D. **Champlin's** 'Young folks' cyclopædia of common things', and Rev. Sir Geo. W. **Cox's** 'The Little cyclopædia of common things'. The latter being a reprint, with a few omissions, but no other alteration of the former, receives a note to that effect, but no c.r. is needed under the title of the book plagiarized. [Dz.]

Rem. 2. If, among the various titles of different revisions, ONE has been
§292 generally accepted as its title, this is made the e.w., and a c.r. is given from all titles that are clearly recognizable as editions of the same

work; as '**Official** register of the U. S.', with c.r. under '**Biennial** register' and '**Blue** book', which are the titles of some of its editions. [Dz. Cu.]

- B. In DIFFERENT languages, then each part is treated as an independent
§293 work, without c.r., but a note referring to other adaptations in the library MAY be added in each entry; as '**Vitae** patrum', '**Veterbûch**', '**Vite** dei Santi Padri'.

Note. This applies only to different revisions or adaptations, not to translations, which are treated further on in §298.

- Rem. Subject to this rule are also such TRANSLATIONS, even if literal, or
§294 such publications of SPECIAL SOURCES OF TRANSMISSION, as, by reason of the importance of their contents, or the peculiar manner of publication, have acquired an independent value. In this case, however, a c.r. should be added under the m.e.w. of the original work, particularly if that is a personal name or a distinct title e.w.; as '*Facsimile of the Laurentian* ms. of Sophocles . . . by E. M. Thompson and 'R. C. Jebb', with c.r. under *Sophoklēs*;—'**Codex** Sinaiticus Petropolitanus . . . ed. Tischendorf', with c.r. under Bible [*Greek*];—'*Die Nordische* u. d. englische Version der Tristan-Sage, her. von Eug. Kölbing', with c.r. under the *Tristan-Sage*. [Dz.]

- B. If the different titles are attached to what are merely new EDITIONS
§295 of the same work, which remains essentially UNALTERED, these come under the operation of the general rule, that just as the writings of the same author should be collected under ONE name, so the titles referring to the same anonymous work should be collected, as far as possible under ONE m.e.w. The different titles may be variations

- A. In the SAME language as the original, and then the e.w. is taken from
§296 the title under which the work is most generally known, or the title used in the most important and widely distributed edition, with g.c.r. from the varying e.w.'s of other titles; as **Nibelungenlied**, with g.c.r. under '*Lieder von den Nibelungen*'; **Gudrun**, with c.r. under *Kudrun*, etc. [Dz.]

- Rem. If these considerations do not give a decision in the matter, that
§297 e.w. is selected which is the most significant, or, in case even this is uncertain, the one that has the first place in the alphabet, with g.c.r. under all other e.w.'s; as '**Carmen** graecum de viribus herbarum' (so in Haupt's edition, while Sillig has it '*Carmen graecum anonymi de herbis*') with g.c.r. under '*De Effectis plantarum deorum alicui sacrarum*' (so Fabricius), and under '*De Viribus herbarum*'. [Dz.]

- B. In DIFFERENT languages; then, as a rule,

- A. All translations of an anonymous work are collected under the e.w.
§298 of the title of the original, whether the library possesses the original or not, and g.c.r. is made from the e.w.'s of the titles in all other editions and translations in the library; as '**Alif** laila valaila', with

g.c.r. under '*The Thousand nights and one night*', '*Arabian nights*' entertainments', '*Tausend und eine Nacht*', etc.; '*Gisli's saga*', with g.c.r. from '*Story of Gisli the outlaw*, by G. W. Dasent', etc. [Cu.]

Note. This rule causes some inconvenience in the arrangement of well-known translations of works that are hardly known at all in the original, except among special scholars, like the so-called *Arabian nights' entertainments*; but it seems to be the only way of absolutely preventing originals and translations of anonymous works from being entered independently of each other.

B. There are works, however, that are always known by certain names, under which they should be entered, although the title-pages of different editions may not begin with this word or may not even contain it. Such is, above all, the **Bible**, which should be the e.w. in an English catalog for all editions of the whole Bible and for any of its parts, in whatever language written and under whatever title published.—Comp. §131. [Cu., etc., as in §131.]

C. If the different titles relate to PARTS, separately published, of a larger whole, these parts are entered under the same m.e.w. as the whole work, with g.c.r. from the e.w. of the titles of the parts; as '*Die Klage*' under '**Nibelungenlied** [*last part*]' with g.c.r. under **Klage**; '**Bible**—New Testament [*English*] or [*Latin*] or [*Greek*]', with g.c.r. under '*New Testament*', '*Novum Testamentum*', '*Hē Kainē Diathēkē*', etc.

2. The title-entry being a REFERENCE to the name of the author of a work, or to the m.e.w. of an anonymous work. Then this entry may be:

I. A REAL TITLE-entry, in accordance with the rules for main entries under title, which should be made

A. In all works of prose fiction and dramatic plays, and in poems of some length, importance, or fame; as '*A Daughter of Heth*, novel by W. **Black**'; '*Faust*, by J. W. v. **Goethe**'. [Cu. De. Pe.]

Rem. 1. If the title contains a personal name, this is made the e.w., even if it is not the first word, as '*Life and adventures of David Copperfield*, novel by C. **Dickens**'; '*The Adventures* of Phineas Smith [*Anon.*]', with c.r. under '*Phineas Smith*'. [Cu.]

Rem. 2. If then this name is the name of a real person, who is the hero of the novel, play, or poem, a biographical c.r. is added in accordance with §312. [Cu.]

B. In all works, entered under the names of governments or societies, that have become part of literature, or are likely to be much inquired for; as '*Consular reports*', c.r. to **United States**—*Consular service*. [Cu.]

C. In all other works,

A. When the title does not indicate the subject; as *P. Cuppé*, §306 'Heaven open to all men', with c.r. under **Heaven**; *J. Ruskin*, 'Sesame and lilies', with c.r. under **Sesame**. [Cu. De. Pe.]

B. When the title is of a distinct or striking form; as *J. R. Nichols*, §307 'Fireside science', with c.r. under 'Fireside science'; *P. B. Du Chaillu*, 'Land of the midnight sun', with c.r. under **Land** etc. [Cu. De. Pe.]

Rem. Writings of one author collected under such common titles as §308 *SERMONS on various subjects*, *ESSAYS historical and literary*, etc., need no c.r., but if the collective word is at all uncommon, as '*A Century of praise*', a c.r. should be made. [Cu. Pe.]

C. When the author's surname is of so common occurrence that a §309 search for the name in a large collection of entries, without a knowledge of the initials, would be a tedious task, as *Braun*, *Brown*, *Smith*, *Wilson*. In this case title c.r.'s should be made more liberally than otherwise. [Cu.]

II. A SUBJECT-WORD entry.

§310 When the title of a work merely consists of a plain statement of the subject of its contents, no c.r. is necessary, and should not be made, if a SUBJECT-catalog is kept.

§311 But, when no subject-catalog is kept, a c.r. under the subject-word should be made

A. When the subject-word is the first word of the title, or follows immediately after such words as are disregarded as e.w.'s according to the rules in §§ 225 and foll.; as *W. L. Jordan*, 'The Ocean', with c.r. under 'Ocean'.

B. When the subject-word follows immediately after a general, descriptive expression, such as *History of*, *Description of*, *Journey in*, *Biography of*, *Life of*, etc.; as *J. S. C. Abbott*, 'The history of Prussia', with c.r. under 'Prussia, History of'; '**Life** and ministry of Chas. H. Spurgeon [Anon.]', with c.r. under 'C. H. Spurgeon, Life'.

Rem. A first-word c.r. in works of this description by a known author §313 is absolutely useless; but anonymous works follow the general rules, making *Life*, *History*, etc., m.e.w., and leaving the subject-entry for the c.r. or subject catalog, as is the case in other works.

Note. In the case of anonymous biographies, Cu. Je. AL. BM. make the m.e. under the subject; Pe. says it *may* be done; and UK. BL. in addition, as stated in the note under §224, make the m.e. of all anonymous works under the chief subject-word.

Rem. (to II). Works, published ANONYMOUSLY, but entered under the §314 author's name, should receive subject-word references more liberally than others, as a subject-TITLE like '**England** and America', [by E. G. Wakefield], if entered in the catalog like other titles, is easier to find than the entry that would, in any case, be found under the proper subdivision of the subject *England*. [Cu.]

III. A CATCH-WORD entry.

A reference under the catch-word or prominent word of the title should be made

- §315 A. For all anonymous works, with a striking word in the title, if their subject does not appear distinctly from the title; as 'True and exact account of the scarlet gowns', with c.r. under 'Scarlet gowns'. [Cu. De. Pe.]
- §316 B. For other works, likely to be inquired for not under the first word, but under the catch-word of the title; as 'An account of the baronial mansions of England in the olden time', may be asked for under 'Baronial halls', etc. [Cu.]

GENERAL REMARKS TO THE FIRST DIVISION.

- §317 1. It is to be understood that, in almost all cases, an entry is better than a cross-reference, and that consequently, wherever a c.r. is recommended, it would be better to combine with it a full or tolerably full description of the book in every case, if the resources of the library allow it.
- §318 2. When, in the preceding, the expression *disregard* has been made use of, it is not to be taken as signifying that the word or words designated are to be dropped from the entry, unless expressly so stated, but merely transposed, so as to leave the e.w. free in the beginning of a line.
- §319 3. In regard to the manner of effecting such transposition, it is better to place the transposed words after the first PHRASE conveying a definite idea, not invariably after the first WORD; as *Fall of the house of Usher*, *The*, not *Fall, The, of the house of Usher*; *Evil conscience*, *An*, not *Evil, An, conscience*; *History of France*, *A short*, not *History, A short, of France*.

SECOND DIVISION.

ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT OF TITLES.

Section 1.

FORM OF THE ENTRY-WORD.

§320 All cards are arranged alphabetically according to the 1st e.w., whether a personal name or a common noun, on the basis of the ENGLISH ALPHABET, and in ONE alphabetical series.

Rem. There is no objection to dividing a catalog of authors and
§321 titles into two alphabetical series in various ways, if it should be thought more convenient to do so. Dz. makes a separate division of the AUTHOR and TITLE entries, while De. separates all cards where the e.w. is a NAME, no matter whether it is an author or subject entry, from the rest.

For the manner of writing catalog cards and their alphabetical arrangement, the following rules are to be observed :

1. AS REGARDS ACCENTS OR DIACRITICAL MARKS. (2 — §345)

I. In all languages using the LATIN (or German) alphabet, names
§322 are entered as they are written in the ORIGINAL, and arranged according to the ENGLISH alphabetical order. [All except, of course, Dz., who arranges according to the German alphabet.] (II—§331)

As regards the more important peculiarities, it is to be noticed :

I. IN GENERAL.

§323 That ACCENTS and other diacritical marks added to certain consonants or vowels, but not used in English, do not influence the alphabetical arrangement, except duplication marks, sometimes placed over *m*, *n*, etc., to indicate that they should be written twice; so that, for instance, **Casopis** comes between **Casimir** and **Cassandra**, **J. B. Muñoz** between **L. C. Munn** and **H. A. Munro** (not *after Munter*, as it would be done in a Spanish catalog). [Dz. Cu. De.]

II. IN SPECIAL LANGUAGES.

A. The vowels *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, in whatever language they occur (German,
§324 Swedish, Danish, Hungarian), are WRITTEN in the SAME way that the

owner of a certain name uses them, but ARRANGED as if written *ae*, *oe*, *ue*; as **Mueller** and **Müller** both come before **Muir**. [Dz. UK. BL. — Cu., 1st ed., BM. always *write* German names, *ae*, *oe*, *ue*. — De. AL. always *write* German names, Cu. 2d ed. all names, *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, and arrange as *a*, *o*, *u*.]

Note. Although this rule violates philological truth, and the arrangement is offensive in the case of names from such languages as never use anything but the dotted vowel symbols, I have, after careful consideration of the whole matter, come to the conclusion, that the rule stated above is likely to prove the most satisfactory for the following reasons:

1. Names containing one of these vowels in our catalogs are mostly German, or of German origin, and in the German language both forms are used indiscriminately and interchangeably.

2. Arranging these letters as if they were *a*, *o*, or *u* makes it necessary to respell names like *Goethe*, *Soetbeer*, etc., which have never been used by their owners in the form of *Göthe* or *Sötbeer*, and should be held as inviolable as any other family name is, no matter how peculiar its spelling. No one would think of changing a Mr. *Ffrench's* name to *French*, and arranging it after *Fletcher*, on the plea that Ff is the remnant of a once usual method of representing capital F.

3. Furthermore, when names spelt with one of these German vowels are transplanted to a foreign soil, they are almost invariably changed so as to exhibit the *e*, and *English* and *French* names like *Hueffer* and *Hoefer* must either be respelt as *Hüffer* and *Höfer* or an exception made in their favor, either of which alternatives is equally to be deprecated.

4. The same may be said of Dutch names, like *Boerhave*, which respelling as *Börhave* would change into a new name, that does not even preserve the pronunciation of the original.

5. Retaining the SPELLING of Swedish and Hungarian names, like *Söderman*, removes the objection there would be to respelling them, while ARRANGING this name as if it had been spelled *Soederman* can be no more offensive to one acquainted with Swedish, than putting it among the *So's*, instead of under a distinct vowel at the end of the alphabet after *Sw*, *Sz*, etc., as would be done in Swedish.

6. This practice agrees with what is becoming general in all modern German biographical and other dictionaries of names.

B. The vowel *ø* in Danish, old Norse, etc., is the equivalent of modern §325 *ö* (not *oe*), and should be so written, but arranged in accordance with the preceding rule. [Cu. arranges as *o*.]

C. The *å* in Swedish, and lately in Danish and Norwegian, is to be §326 considered merely as an accented letter and arranged as *a*. [Cu.]

Note. Dz. arranges as *aa*.

Rem. The older Danish and Norwegian form *aa* is its exact equivalent, §327 and should be replaced by an *å*, wherever used in an e.w.; as **Kålund**, not *Kaalund*, even if the name is spelt thus in the work in question, but with c.r. under *Kaalund*. — In the same manner the *æ* of these languages should be replaced by the modern *ä*, never *ae*.

D. The Dutch *ij* (capital form *IJ*) is arranged as it is written and sup- §328 plants the older *y* or *ÿ*, as *Van Dijck*, **IJzerman**, not *Van Dyck*, *Yzerman*; but if the latter form of such a name is in use in English, a c.r. must be added. [Dz.]

Note. Cu. always writes *y*.

E. The Latin *u* and *v* are always differentiated; as **Lucretius**, not §329 *Lucretius*; **Naevius**, not *Naenius*. [Dz. Cu.]

F. The German *ß* is always represented by *ss*; the Icelandic and Anglo- §330 Saxon *þ* by *th*, *ð* or *ð* by *dh*.

II. In languages, which do NOT make use of the Latin (or German) §331 alphabet, a TRANSLITERATION of the whole title, or, at least, of the e.w. is made. The rules for such transliteration are:

I. IN GENERAL.

A. The VOWELS are represented by the most nearly corresponding §332 vowels of the so-called CONTINENTAL languages (Italian or German). That is

a is pronounced as *ah*, or the *a* in *father*,
e is pronounced as *a* in *hate*, *e* in *benefit*,
i is pronounced as *i* in *ravine*, *ea* in *lean*,
o is pronounced as *o* in *low*,
u is pronounced as *u* in *flute*, *oo* in *moon*.

[Dz. Cu.]

B. The CONSONANTS are represented by such ENGLISH combinations as §333 most closely approximate their true pronunciation in the original; and where it is necessary to distinguish between letters for which the English language has no equivalents, this is done by means of the diacritical marks, now generally used by philologists.

C. The long sound of a vowel is indicated by placing over it a circumflex (^), the vowel otherwise being short, particularly if followed §334 by a double consonant, as *Nebî*, *Yeddo*.

Note. The angular circumflex (^) is to be preferred to the macron (¯), because the latter is so extensively used in English for the purpose of marking the so-called *English long* vowel-sounds, as to be likely to cause confusion if employed for other purposes.

These general rules give as

II. SPECIAL APPLICATIONS in the most commonly occurring languages.

A. OCCIDENTAL languages.

A. ANCIENT GREEK:

§335 The usual transliteration, with the following particularly to be noticed: *av*=*av*, *ε*=*e*, *εν*=*ev*, *η*=*ê*, *ο*=*o*, *ω*=*ô*, *ου*=*u*, *υ*=*y*, *θ*=*th*, *φ*=*ph*, *χ*=*ch*, *ρ*=*rh*, *ρρ*=*rrh*, *γ*=*g*, *γγ*=*ng*, *κ*=*k*, ' (spiritus asper over a vowel) = *h*, *ι subscriptum* or *adscriptum* is disregarded.

B. MODERN GREEK or ROMAIC:

§336 As in ancient Greek, with the following exceptions: *αι*=*e*, *ει*=*i*, *η*=*i*, *ην*=*iv*, *οι*=*i*, *ω*=*o*, *ων*=*ov*, *υ* and *υι*=*i*, *β*=*v*, *γ*=*gh*, *γ* (before *χ*, *ξ*) = *ng*, *γ* (before *ε*, *η*, *ι*, *υ*) = *y*, *γγ* or *γκ*=*ng*, *Γκ* (in the beginning of a word) = *g*, *δ*=*dh*, *κ* (after *γ*) = *g*, *μπ*=*mb* (but not in compounds), *ντ*=*nd* (but not in compounds), *τζ*=*j*, *τς*=*ts* or *tch* (generally the latter), *κ*=*kh*.

c. RUSSIAN (modern Cyrillic alphabet) * :

§337 *a*; *b*; *v*, (at the end of a word) *f*; *g*, (in foreign words) *h*, (in the ending *-avo*) *v*; *d*; *e*, (at the beginning of words and after a vowel) *ye*, (which is replaced, at the beginning of a syllable, after a consonant, by) *ie*; *zh*; *z*; *i*; *i*; *k*; *l*; *m*; *n*; *o*; *p*; *r*; *s*; *t*; *u*; *f*; *kh*; *ts* (or *tz*); *tch*; *sh*; *shch*; —; *y*; —; *ye*, (after a consonant) *ie*; *e*; *yu*, (after a consonant) *iu*; *ya*, (after a consonant) *ia*; *f*; *y*, (after a vowel) *v*.

B. ORIENTAL languages.

§338 A. SANSKRIT :

- a. Vowels: *a*, *ā*, *i*, *ī*, *u*, *ū*, *ṛi*, *ṛā*, *ḷ*, *e*, *ai*, *o*, *au*.
- b. Consonants: *k*, *kh*, *g*, *gh*, *ṅ* (*ng*); *ç*, *ch*, *j*, *jh*, *ñ*; *t*, *th*, *d*, *dh*, *n*; *t*, *th*, *d*, *dh*, *n*; *p*, *ph*, *b*, *bh*, *m*; *y*, *r*, *l*, *v*; *ś*, *ṣ* (*sh*), *s*; *h*.
- c. Signs: Anusvāra (nasality) = *ṅ* (or *m*); Visarga = *ḥ*.

B. ARABIC :

§339 —, *b*, *t*, *th*, *j*, *h*, *kh*, *d*, *dh*, *r*, *z*, *s*, *sh*, *ṣ*, *d*, *t*, *z*, —, *gh*, *f*, *k*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *h*, *w* or *v*, *y*.

C. HEBREW :

§340 —, *b*, *g*, *d*, *h*, *v*, *z*, *kh*, *t*, *y*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *s*, —, *f* or (with dagesh) *p*, *ṣ*, *k*, *r*, *s*, *sh*, *t* or (without dagesh) *th*.

Note. The transliteration of Syriac and Ethiopic is identical with that of Hebrew (and Arabic).

D. PERSIAN and TURKISH :

§341 —, *b*, *p*, *t*, *ṣ*, *j*, *tch*, *h*, *kh*, *d*, *ḡ*, *r*, *z*, *zh*, *s*, *sh*, *ṣ*, *z*, (or seldom *ḡ*), *t*, *ḡ*, —, *gh*, *f*, *k*, *k* (or sometimes *ki*), *ḡ* (or in Persian *g*), (Turkish) *ñ*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *w* or *v*, *h*, *y* or (as vowel) *i*.

Note. This system of transliteration is the same as the one recommended in the Library Journal, 10: 302-308, with the following exceptions:

In *Russian* there is no exception made in writing *f* for *v* at the end of words; in the middle of a word *ie* or *io* is written, when so pronounced, instead of simple *e*; *ii* and *yi*, when the corresponding letters occur in the original, are retained, instead of dropping one and writing *i* or *y*; *ts* is introduced in preference to *tz*.

In *Sanskrit* *ç* is used instead of *c*, as the difference in the pronunciation of the latter from the ordinary English *c* is not apparent; *ng* and *sh* are allowed by the side of *ṅ* and *ṣ*; Monier Williams' *ś* is used instead of *ç*, as the latter would greatly interfere with such well-known names as *Sakuntalā*, if it was to be written *Çakuntalā*; *ṛ* and *ṛ* are no doubt linguistically more correct than *ri* and *rt*, but I fear the ordinary user of a catalog would lose his 'Sanskrit' a great deal more hopelessly, if it were written *Samskrita*, than *Sanskṛita*; for the same reason *ṅ* is preferred to *m*; *ˆ* is substituted for *˘* to mark the length of a vowel, for the reason stated in the note under §334.

In the *Semitic* languages, *th* is used instead of *t*, *kh* instead of *k*, *dh* instead of *ḡ*, *sh* instead of *ṣ*, *gh* instead of *g*; *v* is allowed by the side of *w*, and *ain* is disregarded, all for the purpose of producing transliterated forms more in harmony with those in ordinary use.

* Here and in the following, the letters are placed in the same alphabetical order as in the original language. A dash (—) signifies the omission of the corresponding letter in transliteration.

Rem. 1. The vowels in Arabic and Persian are always rendered as
 §342 follows: *fatha* (*zabar*) by *a*, *kasra* (*zir*) by *i*, *dhamma* (*pish*) by *u*,
 which are represented by the long *â*, *î*, and *û*, when they are accom-
 panied by their corresponding vowel-letters. The diphthongs are
 represented by *âi* and *âu*. — This makes it necessary to write *a* where
 the ordinary anglicized names have *e* (except for *Ebn*, which be-
 comes *Ibn*, and *Ben*, which may be retained as it is or exchanged for
Bin); to write *i* for *ee*, *u* for *o*, and *û* for *ou*. Thus *Mohammed*
 becomes **Muhammad**, *Abu-ed-Deen* becomes **Abu-ad-Din**,
Haroun-el-Rashid becomes **Harûn-ar-Rashid**, etc.

Note. The vowel notation of Turkish is so complicated and irregular, that the
 only safe guide to follow is a good dictionary. No long vowels exist except in words
 borrowed from Persian or Arabic.

Rem. 2. The Hebrew vowels are rendered as follows: *patakh* by *a*,
 §343 *kamets* by *â*, *khirek parvum* by *i*, *khirek magnum* by *î*, *kibbutz* by *u*,
shurek by *û*, *segol* by *e*, *tseré* by *ê*, *kamets-khatuf* by *o*, *kholem* by *ô*, *shva*
 is omitted.

Note. If *s* and *h*, or *t* and *h*, stand side by side in transliteration, but represent
 two distinct letters and are to be pronounced separately, they should be separated by
 an apostrophe, as *Yis'hâk*.

Note (to B). Dz. employs a somewhat different system of transliteration, being
 practically the same as that recommended by Herm. Brockhaus in the *Zeitschrift*
 d. Deutschen morgenl. Gesellschaft, 17: 443-543.

III. Such words as are expressed by signs, instead of letters, are written
 §344 out in full, using the language of the title and the most common name
 of the sign, but only when they occur as e.w.'s, not otherwise; as *Carl*
Schmidt, '*Der* [Paragraph] §380 der deutschen Strafprozessord-
 nung'; '*The* [**Dollar**] \$ of our fathers, an economic study, [*Anon.*].'
 [Dz.]

2. AS REGARDS THE FORM OF THE WORD.

I. IN GENERAL the following rules are to be observed:

- §345 1. The e.w. assumes, as far as possible, the same form that it has in
 the TITLE OF THE BOOK, except that the subjective case is supplied,
 whenever the preceding rules require it.
2. The SAME words are entered under ONE common form.
3. In the cases when these two rules conflict, preponderance of use
 or convenience decides in favor of one or the other form. [Dz.]

II. In SPECIAL cases:

I. In regard to PERSONAL NAMES, (comp. also §§ 55 and foll.). (II—§386)

A. ANCIENT CLASSICAL names: (B—§352)

§346 These are entered under the form of the name which is proper for the
 language to which each one belongs, the Latin names in the Latin form,
 and the Greek names in the Greek form; as **Horatius**, **Ovidius**,
Homéros, **Kallimachos**.

Note. All authorities recommend the Latinized form of Greek names. — To those who do not wish to go quite so far as I have stated, the following compromise rule, which is quite frequently observed in art and other publications of late date, is recommended, viz: "Use the *Greek* form of a Greek name, EXCEPT in the diphthongs, for which the Roman *ae*, *oe*, *eu*, etc., are employed; and also continue to write *c* instead of *k* wherever the rules of English orthography demand the pronunciation of *k*, otherwise write *k*." Thus: **Æschylos**, **Callimachos**, but **Kinon**, since *Cimon* would be pronounced *Simon*.

Rem. 1. The use of the *Greek* form of Greek names is rapidly extending, even in English works of modern date. If the Latinized form of such names is far removed from the original Greek name, it receives a c.r.; as **Aischylos** with c.r. under *Aeschylus*, **Kimôn**, with c.r. under *Cimon*; but **Alexandros**, without c.r. under *Alexander*.

Rem. 2. Should the orthography of a certain name be unsettled, the form now in general use is selected, with c.r. from the other; as **P. Vergilius Maro**, with c.r. under *Virgilus*, **L. Accius**, with c.r. under *Attius*. [Dz.]

Rem. 3. Variations in spelling, that are evidently incorrect and seldom occur, receive no c.r.; as **Aristotelês**, without c.r. under *Arestotiles*, which is not uncommon in old editions. [Dz.]

Rem. 4. Modernized forms of the names of classical writers, as a rule, receive no c.r., but are mentioned on the first card containing the correct name; as **Q. Horatius Flaccus**, *Eng. Horace*, without c.r. under the latter, nor under *Horaz*, *Orazio*, etc.

Rem. 5. This rule, of course, does not refer to the *modern* names of this character, nor to such names used as titles of dramas, novels, etc., which are entered in the form which they assume in the title; as '**Horace** and *Lydia*, a tragedy'; '**Horatz**, *Trauerspiel*. (Prag 1690)'. [Dz. Cu.]

B. MEDIEVAL names.

(C — §358)

A. CHRISTIAN-NAMES.

a. These are entered in the most commonly occurring form of the language, from which the author himself has taken his name, or, if that is uncertain, in which he has written the most of his works; as **Jan de Klerk** (or *de Clerk*), with c.r. under *Jean de Klerk*. [Dz.]

The other forms of a certain name in the same language each receive a g.c.r. to the e.w. selected; as **Bonifacius**, with g.c.r. under *Bonifatius*; **Guilelmus**, with g.c.r. under *Guillelmus*, *Gulielmus*, *Guliermus*, *Wilhelmus*, etc. [Dz.]

Rem. If the form of a name ordinarily used during the middle ages differs from the present one, the MODERN form is selected, and the older receives a c.r.; as **Johannes**, with g.c.r. from *Joannes*. [Dz.]

b. Should an author have become well known under an appellation that is not the current form of a name, he must retain this for the e.w., with c.r. under the usual form of the name; as **Jehan de Saintre**, with c.r. under *Jean de Saintre*. [Dz.]

B. SURNAMES OR FAMILY-NAMES.

a. When these become e.w.'s they are entered in the form in which
§356 they have come down to us; as *Brunetto Latini*. [Dz.]

b. If this varies, the USUAL form is selected for e.w., and a g.c.r.
§357 added under the other forms, without forenames if more than one person is referred to; as *Nicolaus Lucari*, with g.c.r. under *Lugari*. [Dz. Cu.]

C. MODERN names.

A. ORIGINAL forms of names: (B—§377)

A. FAMILY-NAMES. (B—§372)

a. When an individual has always made use of ONE settled form of his
§358 own name, this is invariably followed, with all its peculiarities of spelling, etc., as it appears in the title. A distinction is therefore made between **Maier, Majer, Mair, Mayer, Mayor, Mayr, Meier, Mejer, Meir, Meyer, Meyr, Myer, Myre, Myers, Myres**, etc. [Dz. Cu.]

Rem. 1. Even the feminine forms of ordinary family names, which were
§359 formerly much used in German and are still the rule in the greater part of Slavic languages, are retained, if they have been regularly employed by their owners, without c.r.; as *Anna Louise Karschin*, *Emily de Laszowska*, *Helena Modjeska*, without c.r. under *Karsch*, *Laszowski*, or *Modjeski*. [Dz. extended.]

Rem. 2. But when an author has consistently used, or become generally
§360 known under the masculine form of such a name, this is used as e.w. without c.r. under the proper feminine form; as *Madame Svetchin*, without c.r. under *Svetchina*.

Note. It may be well to say that, though the masculine name may be used with propriety by a woman among peoples to whom this custom of having two genders for a family name is unknown, the process cannot be reversed with impunity. Such statements as have been lately made in English literary journals, that "Miss Gerard married a Mr. de Laszowska," or speaking of "the wife of Mr. Kokhanovskaya," are simply delicious bits of absurdity.

b. If the author himself has CHANGED the spelling of his name,

a. ONE form may appear to be preferred by its owner and particularly
§361 used in his last writings. Then this is selected as e.w., with the variants added as alternatives, and the others receive a g.c.r.; as **Bluhme or Blume, Friedrich** (a German jurist who used the first name in his inaugural dissertation of 1820 and consistently after 1854), with g.c.r. under *Friedr. Blume*. Comp. §55. [Dz.]

b. Otherwise, the form used in the author's EARLIEST obtainable publi-
§362 cation is used as e.w., with g.c.r. from the later ones; as *Friedrich Lindenbruch* with g.c.r. under *Lindenbrog*, *Joh. Kreienbuehl*, with g.c.r. under *Joh. Kraehenbuehl*. [Dz.]

Rem. 1. Since the OLDER family names vary greatly in spelling, without
§363 any idea of an intentional or even conscious alteration of the name,

it is to be understood that the above rules (§§ 358 and foll.) in general apply to them also, but that, when the orthography of such names is unsettled, the one generally accepted as the correct one is adopted as e.w. (without c.r. from other variations used in publications of such authors, in case these are now never used as family names); as *Wm. Shakspeare*, with c.r. under *Wm. Shakespeare*, *Shaxpear*, etc.; *J. Bryant*, with c.r. under *Briant*; *Joh. Gebhard*, without c.r. under *Gebhartt*. [Dz. Cu.]

Note. Care must be taken that different works by such authors are not entered as if they were written by different persons.

Rem. 2. If in translations into another language, particularly into Latin, §364 the name of an author appears in another form, the vernacular name is chosen as e.w., and a c.r. from the changed form of name is given only when the alphabetical arrangement is influenced by the change; as *Dupuy*, with c.r. under *Puteanus*, *Ritschl* with c.r. under *Ritschelius*, *Šafarik*, with c.r. under *Schafarzik*; but *Bentley*, without c.r. under *Bentleius*. (Compare §381.) [Dz. Cu. De.]

Rem. 3. Is, however, an author very generally known under the non- §365 vernacular, mostly Latin, name, this form is made the e.w., and the other receives a c.r.; as *Henricus Stephanus*, with c.r. under *Henri Estienne*. Comp. §§ 66 and foll. [Dz. Cu. De.]

Rem. 4. Spanish names, now spelled with *j* or *i*, instead of the older §366 *x* and *y*, should be used in the modern spelling, whenever practicable; as *Ibero*, not *Ybero*. [Cu.]

Note. Observe that in *writing* Spanish, the capital I is written like our capital Y.

§367 But when an author has used the antiquated form exclusively in his name, it remains the e.w., with g.c.r. to and from the new form; as *F. Ximenez*, *D. D. Xuarez*, with g.c.r. TO and FROM *Jimenez*, *Juarez*.

c. The variations may amount to a complete change of name, when §368 they are treated according to §55. Such are:

1. New names assumed on ennoblement, with the entire suppression of the former name, which is frequent in Swedish; as *Carl von Linné*, originally *Linnæus*, with c.r. under *Carolus Linnæus*, ennobled *v. Linné*; *Gunnar Dahlstjerna*, originally *Eurelius*, with c.r. under *Gunnar Eurelius*, ennobled *Dahlstjerna*.

Note. For titles assumed with the *retention* of the family name, see §§ 24 and foll.

Rem. If the change consists merely of the insertion, before the name, §369 of one of the particles used to designate nobility, this is added enclosed in brackets and no c.r. is necessary; as *Jos. Vikt. [von] Scheffel*, *Carl Gust. [af] Leopold*.

§370 2. The adoption of a new name on the resignation of nobility, or under the influence of a prevailing fashion, such as the Latinized names of the 17th and the Gallicized ones of the 18th century, or for any other reason, the changed form being retained as the family name;

Hans Järta, originally *Baron Hierta*, with c.r. under *Hierta*; *Joh. Miltopée*, originally *Miltopæus*; *Henrich Ende*, originally *von Ende*, the two last of which require no c.r.

- §371 3. Names changed or re-spelt on removal to another country, so as to bring their appearance more in harmony with the names used there, or insure a pronunciation more closely following the original; as *John Basil Turchin*, instead of *Ivan Vasilievitch Turchininof*, *Madame Helena Modjeska*, instead of *Modrzejewska*.

Note. For such names, however, that have been naturalized in a language not using the Roman alphabet, see §381a.

B. MODERN BAPTISMAL NAMES (as FIRST e.w.)*

- §372 These are entered under the CURRENT VERNACULAR form of the language to which they belong, and NOT in the English form, but with g.c.r. from the latter; as **Friedrich, Frédéric, Fredrik**, with g.c.r. under Frederick [French], [German], [Swedish]; **Wilhelm, Guillaume, William**, with g.c.r. under William [French], [German]; **Peter, Pierre, Piotr**, with c.r. under Peter [French], [Russian], etc. [Dz.]

Note. The question here being of the *first* e.w., and only of *modern* names, this rule applies naturally only to princes and other dignitaries, mentioned in §24, and to pseudonyms. — Cu. De. Je. UK. BM. BL. recommend using the English form of names of sovereigns, princes, and saints.

- Rem 1. Variations within the same language, not in current use, are
§373 generally not considered, except in pseudonyms, which must be entered as given; as *Friederich, Frederic* are disregarded unless some one should assume either as a pseudonym.

- Rem. 2. When the present orthography is unsettled, the form in most
§374 general use is adopted as e.w., without reference to whether the person in question uses it or not. Such variations are

- German and Swedish *f* instead of *ph*; as **Adolf, Rudolf**, not *Adolph, Rudolph*; but **Christoph**, not *Christof*. [Dz. Cu.]
- German and Swedish *k* instead of *c* and *ch*; as **Karl, Konrad, Kristofer, Oskar**, not *Carl, Conrad, Christopher, Oscar*. [Dz., by preference; Cu.]
- Swedish *f* instead of *v*; as **Gustaf**, not *Gustav*.

Note. This refers only to forenames used as 1st e.w.'s; forenames as 2d, 3d, etc., e.w.'s should be spelt as the author himself used them, unless he has written in Latin, or otherwise left his preference undecided, when the above rules apply.

- Rem. 3. Sovereigns of another country, than the one to which they
§375 originally belonged, are entered under the form of the name belonging to their new country; as **Georgios I, George I**, not *Georg*.

- §376 But the names of saints are invariably given in the ENGLISH, and the names of popes in the LATIN form; as **Pius, Bonifacius**, not *Pio, Boniface*; **St. Peter**, not *Petros*.

* Such names as 2d e.w. will be treated in Sect. 2.

B. TRANSLITERATED names.

A. If the transliteration, as it occurs on the title-page, agrees with the
§377 rules in §331 and foll., it is taken as the e.w.; as **Kālidāsa** (or *Kālidāsa*), **Papageorgios, Panin**. [Dz.]

B. Otherwise the form of the e.w. is chosen according to the rules stated,
§378 with g.c.r. from the various transliterations occurring on titles in the library only if the alphabetical arrangement is affected thereby; as **Uvarof**, with g.c.r. from *Ouvaroff* and *Uwarow*; **Turgenief**, with g.c.r. from *Tourguénef*, but not under *Turgenef* or *Turgenjew*, etc.; **Tolstói**, without c.r. under *Tolstoy*; *Adamantios* **Koraïs**, with c.r. under *Diamant Corai*, *Coray*, and *Koray*. [Dz.]

Rem. 1. If, however, an author has removed to another country and con-
§379 sistently made use of a form of his name, not transliterated in accordance with the rules stated, it is made the e.w., with c.r. from the correct transliteration, but if he has written much in his own language the opposite course is taken; as *Demetrius* **Bikelas**, with c.r. from *Dmitri Vikelas*.

Rem. 2. The transliteration of their own names, used by modern Hindus,
§380 is accepted as e.w.'s without c.r. from the proper transliteration; as *Protap Chandra* **Roy**, without c.r. under *Râi*.

Rem. 3. When the name of an author occurs in a language employing
§381 peculiar letters, without originally belonging to that language, then

- a. If the name must be transliterated, the original form is used, instead of the one re-spelt in accordance with the usages of the adopted country; as **Von Vizin**, not *Fon-Vizin*, **Barclay de Tolly**, not *Barklai-de-Tolli*.
- b. If no transliteration is required, the adopted form of the name is used without any change; as *F. A.* **Šubert**, not *Schubert*; but a c.r. must be given from the original form of the name, if it has been used in published works, as *Ant.* **Frič**, with c.r. under *Ant.* *Fritsch*.

On the other hand, if a comparatively larger number of works in the library employ the original form of the name, the latter is selected as e.w., and a c.r. is given from the style of writing of the adopted country; as *Ant.* **Schiefner**, with c.r. under *Ant.* *Šifner*. [Dz. modified.]

Note. It is self-evident that in cataloging *translations* from other languages, in which the author's name has been re-spelt, the original name must be used for e.w. — See §364.

Rem. 4. As a majority of transliterated names reach us through a
§382 French or German medium, and it is not always possible to obtain a specimen of a name, so received, in its original form, it may be well to call attention to the following peculiarities in the usual transliteration system of these languages, which must be eliminated in turning such a name into English, as here advocated:

1. FRENCH: *ou*=u, *ch*=sh, *dj*=j, *j*=zh, *gu*=g, *qu*=k, final *e* unnecessary; as *Tourguénef* for **Turgenief**, *Joukovski* for **Zhu-kovskii**, *Golovine* for **Golovin**.

2. GERMAN: *ch*=kh, *dsch*=j, *sch*=sh or zh, *tsch*=ch or tch, *j*=y (or i in the endig *jew*), *w*=v or f (in the end of Russian names); as *Turgenjew* for **Turgenief**, *Derschawin* for **Derzhavin**, *Dschella-leddin* for **Jalâl-ad-Dîn**.

3. In ORDINARY ENGLISH transliteration, it is particularly the use of *oo* or *ou* for u, *ee* for i, *a* for e, *j* for zh, and *ch* for sh, that must be guarded against.

§383 Rem. 5. Names from Slavic and other East European languages that use peculiar Roman letters or pronunciations, are sometimes transliterated, so as to appear in a strange garb, and therefore the principal peculiarities alluded to are here rendered in English equivalents (y being used as a *consonant* and the letters *ä*, *ö*, and *ü* being the same as in German):

<i>q</i> = ong	<i>ñ</i> = <i>ny'</i>
<i>b</i> = <i>bÿ'</i>	<i>n</i> (before i), <i>ñ</i> , <i>ñ</i> , <i>ny</i> = ni in opinion
<i>c</i> (Pol., Boh.) = ts	<i>ñ</i> = <i>ny'</i>
<i>č</i> = tsh	<i>ř</i> = rzh
<i>č</i> = tch	<i>rz</i> = rsh
<i>ch</i> = kh	<i>s</i> (Hung.) = sh
<i>cs</i> = tch	<i>š</i> = sh
<i>cz</i> (Pol.) = ch, (Hung.) = ts	<i>ś</i> = <i>sy'</i>
<i>d</i> (before i), <i>ď</i> , <i>d'</i> = <i>dÿ'</i>	<i>šć</i> = shtch
<i>ds</i> = ts	<i>sz</i> (Hung.) = s, (Pol.) = sh
<i>dš</i> = tch	<i>t</i> (before i), <i>ł</i> , <i>t'</i> = <i>tÿ'</i>
<i>dž</i> = <i>dzy'</i>	<i>lc</i> = ts
<i>dž</i> , <i>dž</i> = j	<i>ts</i> (Hung.) = tch
<i>é</i> (Pol.) = ié	<i>tš</i> = tch
<i>ě</i> = ye in yet	<i>ty</i> = <i>tÿ'</i> (t in nature)
<i>ę</i> = eng	<i>tz</i> (Hung.) = ts
<i>gy</i> = <i>dÿ'</i>	<i>ü</i> = oo
<i>h</i> (Pol., and Boh. at end of syllable) = kh	<i>w</i> = v
<i>i</i> (Pol. after consonant) = y	<i>ó</i> = <i>vy'</i>
<i>j</i> = y	<i>y</i> = ü
<i>ł</i> = virgulated l	<i>z</i> , <i>ż</i> , <i>zs</i> = zh
<i>ly</i> = <i>ly'</i>	<i>z</i> = <i>zy'</i>

Note. An accent (') over any vowel, or two accents (') instead of the dots (·) over ä, ö, and ü, indicates that it has the long sound, all vowels being pronounced, each one by itself, with the German sounds.

Gen. Rem. (to 1). Exempt from the operations of the preceding rules, relating to the form of personal names, are all cases in which a name is only a **TITLE** entry, not author, editor, etc. Then the form in which it occurs is used as e.w. without change. Comp. §351 and §390. [Dz. Cu.]

§385 In the same manner, names occurring within a title, if they are given in a foreign form, are not translated into the vernacular; as ... *ed. a Johanne Gulielmo Amesio*, not *ed. a John William Ames*. [De.]

II. In regard to other **PROPER NAMES**, not names of persons. (III—§392)

A. When used as a **SUBSTITUTE FOR AN AUTHOR**.

A. Names of independent countries and their larger constituent divisions are entered under the usual **ENGLISH** form; as **Germany**, not *Deutschland*; **Bavaria**, not *Bayern*; **Silesia**, not *Schlesien*. [Cu. De. Pe.]

B. Smaller political divisions, cities, towns, and societies, are entered under the **VERNACULAR** name, in common use at the present day; as **Göteborgs Län**, not *Gothenburg Læn*; **Wien**, not *Vienna*; **Roma**, not *Rome*; **Firenze**, not *Florence*. [De.]

Note. Cu. Pe. use the English name of cities and towns.

Rem. 1. Cities, and other places, which have more than one name equally well established, generally in different languages, are entered under the name current in the country to which they belong, with c.r. from the others; as **Aachen** with c.r. under *Aix-la-Chapelle*, **Zwei-brücken** with c.r. under *Deux-Ponts*.

Rem. 2. When the name used in English would be widely separated from the vernacular, in the alphabetical order, it receives a c.r.; as **Livorno** with c.r. under *Leghorn*, **Köln** with c.r. under *Cologne*.

B. When used as a **TITLE-ENTRY**, it is given in the form which it has in the title, with c.r., in case it is an unusual one, to the form in general use; as **Baiern** with g.c.r. under '*Bayern* (*see also Baiern*)'.

Note. Dz. enters under the usual form with c.r. from the form used.

Rem. The same is done with the names of ancient cities, provided their existence has been continuous and there is no doubt as to the identity, and also with the Latin names of modern ones; as **Holmia** *illustrata* with g.c.r. under *Stockholm*; **Lutetia** *Parisiorum* with g.c.r. under *Paris*.

III. In regard to **OTHER WORDS**, not proper names.

§392 These are entered under the same form that the e.w. has in the title, and a g.c.r. is added, if that differs greatly from the modern word, or from another form of the same word in general use; as **Hystorye** ... with g.c.r. under '*History* (*see also Hystorye*)'; **Gezeyttunge** ... with g.c.r. under *Zeitung*; **Culturgeschichte** with g.c.r. under *Kultur*; **Æsthetics** with g.c.r. under *Esthetics*. [Dz.]

Section 2.

ARRANGEMENT OF ENTRIES WITH THE SAME ENTRY-WORD.

1. PERSONAL NAMES AND OTHER WORDS MIXED. (2 — §396)

§393 Words that are used both as proper and common names are arranged in the following order: 1) Personal names, 2) Geographical names, 3) Individual names of a thing, as a planet, a ship, 4) Titles; as **Paris père**, **Paris de Grassis**, **Comte de Paris**, **E. Paris**, **E. P. Paris**, **F. A. Paris**, **J. de Paris**, **J. A. Paris**, **Matthew Paris**, **Paris** — *Direction des travaux*, **Paris débloqué**, **Paris et ses historiens**, **Paris-guide**, etc.; **George Washington**, **Washington family**, **Washington**, *D. C.*, *Washington Adams in England*. [Cu. De. Pe. UK.]

Note. Dz. arranges personal names *after* names of things, including places.

Rem. 1. The title of a nobleman, and the name of a bishop's see, when
§394 used as a title, are arranged among the personal names, not with the places; as **Alfred London**; *David, Bishop of London*; **John London**; **London, Conn.**; **London, Eng.** [Cu.]

Rem. 2. When geographical names are alike, the political divisions are
§395 arranged first, according to size, followed by names relating to physical geography, thus: 1) States, 2) Counties or their equivalents, 3) Townships, 4) Cities, 5) Villages, 6) Lakes, 7) Rivers, 8) Mountains; and places of the same name in different localities are followed by the name of the state in which they are situated, and arranged in the alphabetical order of these names,—but when any part of the name has been transposed (see §485), this transposed part is taken as 2d e.w.; as **Columbus, Ga.**; **Columbus, Miss.**; **Columbus, O.**; **Columbus, Wis.**; **Michigan state**; **Michigan City**; **Michigan, Lake**; **Washington, state**; **Washington county, Minn.**; **Washington county, Wis.**; **Washington township**; **Washington city, D. C.**; **Washington, Fort**; **Washington, Mt.**

Note. Pe. arranges thus: City or town, other political division, lake, mountain, river.

2. PERSONAL NAMES alone, as authors, editors, etc. (3 — §454)

Names of persons, identical in form, may be:

I. Partly FORENAMES, partly FAMILY NAMES.

§396 Then all the FORENAMES are placed BEFORE the family names, and each division is arranged according to its respective rules; as **Alexander ab Alexandro**; **Alexander de Angelis**; **Alexander Aphrodisiensis**; **Alexander a Jesu**; **Alexander, Andreas**; **Alexander, Bernhard**; **Alexander-Katz**, Edwin, etc. [All.]

II. FORENAMES.

(III—§413)

§397 These are in general arranged in the following order: 1) Saints, 2) Popes, 3) Emperors, 4) Kings, 5) Sovereign princes, 6) Other princes of sovereign houses, 7) Noblemen, 8) Others. [Cu. Pe.]

Note. Dz. arranges: Popes, sovereigns and princes, others.

Similar names within the same class are arranged as follows:

A. SAINTS with the same name are distinguished by the appellatives usually added to their names, in alphabetical order, disregarding the prefix; as **Thomas Aquinas**, *St.*; **Thomas à Becket**, *St.* [Cu.]

B. POPES in chronological order; as **Alexander** I, 'Epistolae et decreta'; **Alexander** IV, 'Epistolae' and 'Opera omnia'; **Alexander** VII, 'Exercitium matutinum', 'Musae juveniles', etc. [Dz. Cu.]

C. SOVEREIGNS and PRINCES arranged alphabetically according to the name of the country over which they rule, or the title of which they carry, as second e.w., with the numerical designation as third e.w.; as **Friedrich** I *Barbarossa*, *EMPEROR of Germany*; **Friedrich** II, *EMPEROR of Germany*; **Friedrich** II, *KING of Prussia*; **Friedrich**, *duke of BRUNSWICK*; **Friedrich** *der fromme*, *elector of the PALATINATE*; **Friedrich**, *prinz von SACHSEN*; **Friedrich**, *prinz zu SCHLESWIG-Holstein-Noer*, etc. [Cu. Pe.]

Note Dz. makes the ordinal number 2d e.w., and the name of the country 3d e.w.

Rem. When the wives of princes carry the names of their husbands, the latter precedes his wife. [Dz.]

D. NOBLEMEN rarely occur under their forename, but are generally entered under their title. See §§ 28 and foll.

E. OTHER PERSONS:

A. If they have one or more DEFINITE by-names, ascertained from the title or otherwise known, then these by-names are 2d e.w., articles, prepositions, etc., being ignored as far as the alphabetical arrangement is concerned; as **Alexander** (besides those mentioned in §396) *de Imola*, *de Insula*, *a Latere Christi*, **Magnus**, *a Matre Dei*, **Numenius**, *a Trallianus*, *a Villa Dei*. [Dz.]

Note. The reason for ignoring the preposition in this arrangement, is that a noun with a preposition is frequently exchanged for an adjective in such appellations, as *Imolensis*, instead of *de Imola*.

Rem. 1. If a person is known under more than one of these by-names the USUAL one, or, if that cannot be decided, the first one in the alphabet, is 2d e.w., with c.r. from the other if necessary; as **Alexander** *a Villa Dei* (*or*) *Gallus*, with c.r. under '**Alexander Gallus**, (*more frequently*) **a Villa Dei**, *which see*'. [Dz.]

In any case the by-name not selected for e.w. is added as an alternative.

Rem. 2. Should such by-names not be sufficient to distinguish different

§405 persons with the same name, they are treated according to the rules in §§ 409, 410. [Dz.]

Rem. 3. Persons who have become generally known under their fore-
 §406 name, although they have a distinct family name, are entered in the same way, as if the latter were only a by-name, but with c.r. from the family name, and also from the English form of the forename, if it differs from the vernacular; as **Michelangelo Buonarroti** with c.r. under **Buonarroti**, **Raffaello Santi** with c.r. under **Santi** and **Raphael, Rembrandt van Rhijn** with c.r. under **van Rhijn**. [Pe. partly; Cu. 2d ed.]

§407 Sobriquets, which are not forenames of the person in question, are treated as pseudonyms (§64 and foll.); **Tintoretto**, with c.r. under **Giacomo Robusti**. [Pe.; Cu. 2d ed.]

Rem. 4. Modern Scandinavian names ending in *-son*, *-sen*, or *-søn* are
 §408 sometimes real family names, and sometimes, particularly in Icelandic and Norwegian, merely patronymics, formed from the father's forename and therefore changing with each individual, but, since it is often difficult to determine to which class a particular name belongs, they are invariably treated as family names, if there is no other; as **Jónassen** (family name), **Jónas**; **Jónasson** (patronymic), **Jónas**; **Magnússon**, **Eiríkr** (whose father is *Magnús Eiríksson*); **Olsen**, **Björn Magnússon**; **Hjaltalín**, **Jón Jónsson**.

B. If they have NO SETTLED BY-NAME, then a by-name (or more than
 §409 one) is made for them out of their country, occupation, class of writings, relationship, etc., and arranged among the others; but if this should not be practicable, they are arranged chronologically, distinguished by roman numerals in brackets, and placed in front of those that have a by-name; as **Petrus diaconus**, **Petrus diaconus Casinensis**, **Petrus Zittaviensis**, the last with c.r. under **Petrus abbas aulæ regiae**. [Dz.]

Rem. The same is done with ecclesiastical dignitaries (except popes)
 §410 who have not already a settled by-name, such distinguishing attributives being formed out of the names of their dioceses, abbeys, etc., in the language of the title, and they are then arranged as stated in §403; as **Alexander**, *episc.* **ALEXANDRINUS**; **Alexander**, *abt von FÜRSTENFELD*; **Alexander**, *episc.* **LYCOPOLITANUS**, etc. [Dz.]

C. ORIENTAL names have

A. Either the FIRST name of the whole row, without counting titles, for
 §411 e.w. Then the following names in the same order are 2d, 3d, etc., e.w.'s; as **Abul-fidâ Ismail ibn Alf**. [Dz.]

B. Or another name is first e.w., when the first, second, etc., names
 §412 form respectively the 2d, 3d, etc., e.w.'s; as **Tabari**, **Abû Jafar Muhammad ibn Garîr at-**. Compare §§ 37 and foll. [Dz.]

III. If the names are FAMILY NAMES:

- I. Of MEN, consisting of (II — §431)
- A. A SIMPLE name, (B — §427)
- A. Always with ONE, and the same, forename. Then this is 2d e.w.; as
 §413 **Bates, Arlo; Brooks, Noah; Smith, Sydney.** [All.]
 Rem. If an author originally had more baptismal names, but never used
 §414 them, although they are known, these are added in their proper place
 in parentheses, but are NOT considered in the alphabetical arrangement,
 nor do they receive a c.r.; as **Dickens, Charles** (*John Huffam*);
Hunt, Lawrence comes before **Hunt**, (*James Henry*) **Leigh**.
 [Cu. 2d ed.]
- B. With SEVERAL forenames.
- A. If the SAME in all titles, then the first forename is 2d e.w., the second
 §415 3d e.w., etc.; as **Heermann, Carl** *Friedrich*; **Oliphant, Margaret**
Oliphant [*born*] *Wilson*. [All.]
- B. If with a varying NUMBER of forenames, even without any, but never
 with different names nor any variation in their order, then
- a. The use of the many forenames may be only an EXCEPTION, very
 §416 frequent in academical theses and dissertations. These extra names
 are treated as in the preceding rule, generally without c.r.;
Hinschius, (*Franz Carl*) **Paul**, 'De jure patronatus regio (1853)';
Hermann, (*Johann*) **Gottfried** (*Jacob*), 'De fundamento juris
 puniendi (1793)'. [Dz.]
- Rem. If the exception occurs in one of the author's larger and more
 §417 important works, or in several older ones, showing that the author has
 deliberately dropped the other names, a c.r. is always added from the
 full name, in case the alphabetical place is changed thereby; as
Humboldt, (*Friedrich*) **Alexander** *freiherr von*, with c.r. under
Humboldt, Friedrich Alexander von; **Mathews**, (*James*) **Brander**,
 with c.r. under **Mathews, James Brander**. [Dz.]
- b. Otherwise the shorter name is filled out from the fuller titles and
 §418 receives a c.r. wherever necessary*; as **Neumann, Franz** *Ernst*, with
 g.c.r. under **Neumann, Franz** [*Physicist*]; **Letronne, Antoine** *Jean*,
 without c.r. under *Letronne* without forenames, nor under *Letronne, A.*
 [Dz.]
- Rem. This c.r. is particularly important, when an author, who has fre-
 §419 quently used all his names in published works, is extensively known
 under one name; as **Müller, Friedrich** *Max*, with c.r. under **Müller,**
Max; Müller, Carl *Ottfried*, with c.r. under **Müller, Ottfried**. [Dz.]
- c. If with entirely different or differently placed names, then
- a. When the correct forenames, or their correct order, is ascertainable,
 §420 the 2d, 3d, etc., e.w.'s are settled accordingly, with c.r. from the varia-
 tions if necessary; as **Tacitus, Publius** *Cornelius*, without c.r. under
Tacitus, Gaius Cornelius; **Kamptz, Carl** *Christoph Albert Heinrich von*,

*i. e. if the place in the alphabet is affected by the change, or there is more than one author of the same name.

with c.r. under —, **Carl Albert von** or **Carl Albert Christoph Heinrich von**, and —, **Christoph Carl Heinrich von**, all of which the author has used, the call-name being *Carl*. [Dz.]

- b. Otherwise the most frequently occurring forenames, or order of fore-
 §421 names, are selected, and if it should not be possible to determine this, the name coming first in the alphabet has the precedence; as **Kleist, Ewald Christian von**, no c.r. under *Christian Ewald* being necessary. [Dz.]

Rem. If an author has permanently changed one or more of his fore-
 §422 names, or discarded an earlier used petname, or other diminutive form of the same name, for the real name, the later name is e.w., with c.r. from the earlier, if necessary; as **Barnard, John** [*originally Jonathan*] Gross; **Cone, Helen** [*at first Nellie*] Gray, neither of which require c.r.

C. If the family name is given alone, WITHOUT FORENAMES, then

- A. The forenames may be otherwise known, when they are added, and if
 §423 necessary, a c.r. given under the name alone; but

B. If the forenames cannot be ascertained, the same family names of
 §424 different authors are treated as stated in §409; as **Richter** [I]; **Richter** [*Burgomaster*]; **Richter** [*Philologist*]; **Richter** [*Secretary*]; **Richter** [*Senior and Archdeacon*]; **Richter** [*Subrector*]. [Dz.]

Rem. 1. The same is done when both the family name and the forenames
 §425 are the same; as **James, Henry** [*I or Senior*] and **James, Henry** [*II or Junior*]. [Dz. Cu.]

Rem. 2. Somewhat similarly, English peers are entered under their title,
 §426 in the order of their succession, and placed BEFORE all others of the same name used as a family name; as **Stanhope, 3d earl, Charles** STANHOPE; **Stanhope, 5th earl, Philip Henry** STANHOPE; **Stanhope, Leicester.** — **Holland, 3d baron, Henry Richard** FOX-VASSALL; **Holland, 4th baron, Henry Edward** FOX-VASSALL; **Holland, Charles**; **Holland, Sir Henry**; **Holland, Hyacinthe.**

Note. In this arrangement, if they have the same title, dukes precede marquises, earls, etc.; earls precede barons, etc.; according to the relative rank. — Cu. arranges among the family names.

B. COMPOUND NAMES:

A. With a prefix (§§ 2-10).

§427 These are treated as if they were a single word in all cases when the prefix is not transposed; as *De Montfort* (as an English name), *Demophilus*, *De Morgan*, *Demosthenes*, *Denton*, *De Quincey*, *Des Barres*, *Dubourg*, *Du Chaillu*, *Lemberg*, *Le Sage*, *Lessing*, *O'Neil*, *Sainte-Beuve*, *Saint-Réal*, *Van Buren*. [Cu.]

B. With ANOTHER NAME (§§ 13-17).

§428 These are arranged under the first name, without reference to the second part; as **Du Bois**—*Reymond*, Emil; **Du Bois**, H. P.; **Dubois**, J. R.; **Du Boisgobey**, F.;—**Fontenay** *Mareuil*, François; **Fontenay**, Louis;—**Schulze**—*Smidt*, Bernhardine; **Schulze**, Ernst; **Schulze**—*Delitzsch*, H.—**Müller von der Werra**, Friedrich Konrad; **Müller**, Johannes; **Müller**, Johannes von; **Müller**, Karl; **Müller von Halle**, Karl; **Müller**, Karl Otto; **Müller**, Wilhelm; **Müller von Königswinter**, Wolfgang. [Dz.]

Note. Cu. arranges these compound names *after* the first name, but before the next longer word, which might be better in a printed catalog, but the arrangement here advocated is less apt to confuse the user of a card catalog, since authors with a double name do not always make use of the second part, or have adopted it after using the first name alone in their writings. Such is the case with *J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps*, who has written a number of works as *J. O. Halliwell*. A person who only knows him under this simple name will find it in the same place in the alphabet, as if *Phillipps* had never been added; and Cu. also, in such cases, prefers entry under the first name alone.

Rem. 1. If two persons have the same forenames, as well as family
§429 names, with the exception of such an addition to the latter, the shorter name is placed before the longer, as in *Karl Müller* and *Müller von Halle* above.

Rem. 2. If the second part forms an integral part of the family name,
§430 the whole name is written or printed alike, but if it is merely added to a very common surname for the purpose of distinction from other persons of the same name, as is the case with the Müllers above, this byname should be underscored in writing, so as to indicate that it does not really belong to the name, and printed in italics; as **Hoffmann von Fallersleben**, but **Müller von Halle**.

II. OF WOMEN.

A. Names of UNMARRIED women and of married, who continue to be
§431 known under their MAIDEN name, are subject to the same rules as men's names. Compare §§ 15, 34 and foll.

B. MARRIED women who use their husband's name, are entered under
§432 their own forenames, if they are known, with c.r. from the husband's initials; as **Hall**, Anna Maria, with c.r. under **Hall**, *Mrs.* S. C. [Cu.]

Rem. 1. For purposes of identification, the entry of a married
§433 woman should contain both her husband's and her maiden names, if possible; as **Hall**, Anna Maria [*born* Fielding], *wife of* S. C.

Then the maiden name is enclosed in brackets, as above, unless it is used as a middle name, which is often the case in English and American names, when only the *born* is enclosed in brackets; as **Oliphant**, *Mrs.* Margaret Oliphant [*born*] Wilson; **Stowe**, Harriet [*Elizabeth born*] Beecher, *wife of* C. E.

GENERAL NOTES to III.

- A. As regards the form and SPELLING of family names used as 1st e.w.:
- §434 Such names as differ from each other merely by the addition of a silent letter or two, may be most conveniently arranged together under the shorter form, with g.c.r. from the longer. Thus all entries under *Brown* and *Browne* — *Clark* and *Clarke* — *Johnson*, *Johnston* and *Johnstone*, etc., may be SORTED together under *Brown*, *Clark*, *Johnston*, with g.c.r. under *Browne*, *Clarke*, etc. [Cu. 2d ed.]
- B. As regards the FORM and SPELLING of names used as 2d, 3d, etc., e.w.:
- A. In general, the rules in §§ 346 and foll. apply, but with the limitation
- §435 that a c.r. is rarely necessary, since a variation in the 2d, 3d, etc., e.w. seldom materially affects the alphabetical arrangement, and there can seldom be any doubt as to the nationality of an author and consequently the correct form of the names; as **Studemund**, **Wilhelm**, without c.r. under *Studemund*, *Guilelmus*.
- B. When the spelling of the second e.w. varies sufficiently to place the
- §436 two forms widely apart in the alphabetical arrangement, which will occur only in the case of very common surnames, a c.r. is given from the form not used as e.w.; as **Müller**, **Carl** *Ottfried*, with c.r. under **Müller**, **Karl** *Ottfried*.
- C. Baptismal names with a definite differentiation of the original, used
- §437 as an independent name, are retained in whatever form they are employed by an individual author; as **Carleton**, **Will** (*not William*); **McLean**, **Sally** (*not Sarah*) *Pratt*; **Droysen**, **Hans** (*not Johann*); **Reuter**, **Fritz** (*not Friedrich*). [Dz.]
- D. Italian forenames, which are often contracted or abbreviated, are
- §438 written out in full; as **Giovanni Battista**, not *Giovambattista* or *Giambattista*; **Giovanni Giorgio**, not *Gian Giorgio*; **Pietro Antonio**, not *Pier Antonio*. [De.]
- C. As regards INITIALS.
- A. If the FULL names are KNOWN;
- §439 Then these are used in the full form as e.w., and a c.r. is given from the initials only when the family name is very largely represented in the catalog; as **Müller**, **Carl** *Friedrich Wilhelm*, with c.r. under **Müller**, **C. F. W.** [Dz. Cu.]
- B. If the full names can NOT be ascertained;
- §440 Then each initial is considered and treated as a name, so that it will come BEFORE a full name beginning with the same initial; as **Newman**, **J.** — **J. G.** — **J. Gregory.** — **J. M.** — **J. S. B.** — **J. W.** — **J. W. D.** — **Jacob** *Friedrich*, — **John**, — **John W.** — **John William**, etc. [Dz. Cu.]
- Note.* Edmands wants to put a single full name before a double initial as *John, J. M.*

D. As regards PSEUDONYMS.

§441 These are arranged AFTER the corresponding real name; as **Andrew**, *pseud.*; **Andrew**, *St.*; **Andrew**, *St., pseud.*; **Andrew**, John; **Andrew**, John, *pseud.*; **Andrew**, John Albion. [Cu.]

E. As regards TITLES of honor or merit.

§442 Titles used by an author or generally added to his name, whether prefixed, as *Sir*, *Hon.*, *Dr.*, *Bp.*, *Rev.*, *Abbé*, *Gen.*, *Capt.*, or suffixed, as *C. E.*, *D. D.*, *LL. D.*, *F. R. S.*, *S. J.*, should always be entered, to help the identification, but are not considered in the arrangement (except when the forenames are unknown, see §424) and, therefore, underscored if written, and printed in italics in headings but not in the title of a book. [Cu. UK. BL.]

Rem. 1. This applies also to the designations of women, *Mrs.*, *Miss*,
 §443 *Lady*, *Mme.*, *Mlle.*, *Frau*, *Fru*, *Fräulein*, *Fröken*, etc., which should be added in all cases, when known, particularly if only the initials of the forenames are used; as **Cobbe**, *Miss F. P.* [Cu.]

Rem. 2. Concerning the place of such titles, it is to be noticed:

a. INDIVIDUAL titles as prefixes are, in general, placed immediately
 §444 before the christian name, as suffixes immediately after it; as **Sherman**, *Gen. W. T.*; **Smith**, *Rev. John*; **Channing**, *William Ellery, D.D.*; **Fallows**, *Bp. Samuel*; **Trench**, *R. C., Archbp. of Canterbury*; **Griffin**, *Sir Lepel*; — but

§445 Phrases added to a family name for distinction, when they are always used in close connection with it, are placed immediately after the family name; as **Girault de St. Fargeau**, *Eusèbe*; **Delaroché aîné**, *E.*; **Dumas fils**, *Alexandre*; **Colman the younger**, *George*. [Cu.]

b. HEREDITARY titles:

a. The rank designation of an English peerage is placed immediately
 §446 after the name of the peerage, in accordance with §426, the family name being underscored twice and printed in small caps; as **Derby**, *1st Earl of*, *Thomas STANLEY*.

b. In the names of English baronets, *Sir* is placed before the forename
 §447 and *Bart.* after it, separated by a comma; as **Scott**, *Sir Walter, Bart.*

c. French and German titles of nobility are generally placed after the
 §448 forenames, without a comma, if the name of the title is the same as the family-name, — but after the family-name, if it differs from that of the title, separated by a comma; as **Humboldt**, *Alexander Freiherr von*; **Laplace**, *Pierre Simon Marquis de*; **Mirabeau**, *Honoré Gabriel de Riquetti, Comte de*.

§449 But if an author consistently places his title before the forenames, it should be so entered; as **Gasparin**, *Comte Agénor de*.

d. In other languages, titles of nobility are generally placed immediately before the forenames; as **Alfieri**, *Conte Vittorio*; **Berzelius**, *Friherre Jöns Jakob*; **Krasiński**, *Hrabia W.*

e. The English *Lord*, when used as a substitute for the title of a peerage, is replaced by the proper title; as *Lord Macaulay* is entered as **Macaulay**, *1st Baron, Thomas Babington MACAULAY*;

as a courtesy title given to the younger sons of dukes and marquises, is placed before the forenames; as **Wellesley**, *Lord Charles* (second son of the Duke of Wellington);

as the title of Scotch judges, is placed immediately after the family name, separated by a comma; as **Kames**, *Henry HOME, afterward Lord*.

f. The English *Lady*, when used as the title of the wife of a peer, is replaced by the proper title after the forename; as **Brassey**, *Annie [born Allnut] Baroness* (not *Lady*),

as the title of the wife of a knight or baronet, precedes the forename if she had a title before marriage, but succeeds it if she had no title of her own; as **Brown**, *Lady Mary [born Smith]*, if she was *Lady Mary Smith* before marrying *Sir John Brown*, but **Brown**, *Mary [born Smith] Lady*, if she was plain *Miss Mary Smith*.

Note. The law of succession of titles is in the main as follows, though with occasional exceptions:

1. The order of rank of the different titles of nobility in general is: *Prince* (Principe, Prins, Fürst, Kniaz), *Duke* (Duc, Duca, Duque, Herzog), *Marquis* (Marques, Marquez, Marchese, Markgraf), *Earl* (Count, Comte, Conde, Conte, Graf, Gróf, Grefve, Hrabia), *Viscount* (Vicomte, Visconde, Vizconde, Visconte), *Baron* (Báró, Freiherr, Friherre), *Baronet*, *Knight* (Chevalier, Ritter, Edler). — The number of these in use varies in different countries and some, as for instance *Knight* in England are not hereditary.

2. In England and Italy the title of nobility belongs only to one person and is inherited by the oldest living son only. The same is the case with Swedish titles conferred since 1809, French since 1808, and titles in other countries attached to an entailed estate, the ownership of which carries with it the title.

3. In all other countries, with this exception, the title belongs to the family, and is carried by all members of the same name and descent.

4. There are, however, titles of courtesy in use among the English nobility, as follows:

a. The eldest son of a *duke*, *marquis*, or *earl* carries his father's second title, generally one of the next lower rank; as the eldest son of the *Earl of Kingston* is known as *Viscount Kingsborough*.

b. The younger sons of a *duke* or *marquis* are styled *Lord*, the younger sons of an *earl* and all the sons of a *viscount* or *baron* are styled *Hon.*, both placed before the forename, followed by the family-name; thus a younger son of the *Duke of Bedford* is *Lord Arthur Russell*, while the eldest is *Lord (Marquis) Tavistock*; a younger son of *Earl Erne* is *Hon. Charles Crichton*, while the eldest is *Lord (Viscount) Crichton*.

c. All the daughters of a *duke*, *marquis*, or *earl* are styled *Lady*, and the daughters of a *viscount*, *baron* or *baronet* are styled *Hon.*, both placed before the forename, followed by the family-name.

d. The title *Hon.*, followed by *Miss* or *Mrs.*, as the case may be, belongs also to an untitled woman who becomes maid of honor to the queen, and this title is retained also after marriage or after the service has ceased.

- e. Married women carry the titles of their husbands; the wife of a *duke's* or *marquis's* younger son is styled *Lady*, followed by the husband's forename and family-name, the wife of a *viscount's* or *baron's* son and an *earl's* younger son is styled *Hon. Lady*, and the wife of a *viscount's* or *baron's* younger son is *Hon. Mrs.* (For the wife of a baronet or knight, see above, §452.)
 - f. If a lady, to whom the title *Hon.* belongs by birth, marries outside of the peerage, (*i.e.* anybody lower in rank than a baron), she retains her title, becoming *Hon. Lady* if she marries a knight or baronet, and *Hon. Mrs.* if she marries a commoner.
 - g. In every-day usage, the title of *Lord* and *Lady* is often substituted for any one of the proper titles of the peerage, except *duke* and *duchess*.
 - h. *The Right Hon.* is used only before the names or hereditary titles of privy councillors.
 - i. Note that courtesy titles are never inherited by the children of those who bear them.
5. Both baronets and knights have *Sir* before their names, the former with a *Bart.* following it when written in full. This must always be followed by the forename; as *Sir John Lubbock*, or simply *Sir John*, but never *Sir Lubbock*.

Rem. 3 ASSUMED titles should be distinguished by having a *calling himself* prefixed to the title; as **Kalb, John, calling himself Baron de.**
 §453 [BM. Cu.]

3. Identical entry words may refer to works by the SAME AUTHOR.

These are either (4 — §476)

I. The SAME WORK, and then they are (II — §461)

I. Different EDITIONS of the same work;

A. If an EDITOR is named or otherwise known with certainty, his name
 §454 becomes the last e.w., and, if there are different issues of the same edition, these are arranged chronologically, the proper date being assigned as closely as it can be done, in case it is not given in the book; as **Shakspeare, 'Works**, ed. by 1) *M. Cowden-Clarke* 1860; 2) *J. P. Collier* 1841-44, 1853, 1858; 3) *J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps* 1851-53; 4) *H. N. Hudson* 1852-57, 1860, [1867], [1876]; 5) *S. Johnson* 1765, 1768; 6) *C. Knight* 1838-43, 1845, 1847, 1859; 7) *A. Pope* 1723, 1725; 8) *N. Rowe* 1709; 9) *L. Theobald* 1703; 10) *R. G. White* 1857-60, 1863, 1870, 1872, 1875,' etc. [Dz.]

Rem. 1. If there are several EDITIONS of a work by the same editor (not
 §455 issues of an edition), these are arranged alphabetically according to the PLACE OF PUBLICATION in the name of the title, and, if this also is the same, the name of the publisher, and finally, in case of identity even here, the year of publication; as **Sophoklès, 'Tragoediae** ed. *Guil. Dindorf*. 1) *Lipsiæ, Teubner* 1825, 1850 (twice), 1863, 1869, 1875, 1879, 1885 (*cur: a S. Mekler*); 2) *Lipsiæ, Weidmann* 1830; 3) *London* 1844, 1869; 4) *Oxford* 1832-36, 1849, 1860 (thrice); 5) *Paris* 1842.' [Dz.]

§456 But if there are only a few (say up to five) editions by the same editor, they are, without further subdivision, arranged chronologically; as **P. Terentius Afer, 'Comœdiæ** ed. *H. Bothe*, 1) of 1806, 2) of 1822, 1834, 1840'. [Dz.]

Note. If by reason of transliteration, the name of a place would appear in an unusual form, the modern or, if more proper, the Latin name is selected. Thus, in the case of

the edition of Sophocles mentioned under 1) in §457, the Greek and Latin language is used in the first half, and only the Greek in the second half, including the place of publication. This edition would therefore come under *K*, if the Latin form *Cantabrigiæ* were not supplied from the second language of the title. [Dz.]

- B. If an EDITOR is NOT NAMED or known, these editions are entered
 §457 BEFORE those mentioned under A in the following order: I, those, the PLACE of publication of which is also UNKNOWN, arranged chronologically as nearly as possible; II, those, the PLACE of publication of which is KNOWN, arranged as in §455. Thus in **Sophoklēs, Tragediæ** [*Greek or Greek with transl.*], the following precede the editions with known editor: 1) Cantabrigiæ 1668; 2) Etionæ 1786; 3) Francofurti 1544, 1550, 1555, 1567; 4) Glasguae 1745; 5) Haganoæ 1534; 6) Londini 1722; 7) Venetiis *ap. Aldum* 1502; 8) Witebergæ 1585. — And of the editions of **Aelius Donatus**, 'Commentarii in Terentii comoedias', (provided a library is fortunate enough to possess them) the folios, without year and place, [see HAIN'S REP. no. 6382] of the Roman edition of 1472 printed by *Sweynheym and Pannartz*, and the Venetian edition of *Vindelinus Spirensis*, somewhat younger, precede all other. [Dz.]

Note to I. Cu., Pe., Je., BM., BL. enter all editions chronologically; BM. puts those to which no date can be assigned *before*, BL. (except 15th century eds.) *after* the dated ones, but both direct that new editions by the same editor shall be placed immediately after the first.

II. Different ISSUES of the same EDITION of a work.

- §458 These are arranged CHRONOLOGICALLY, as in §§454, 455. [All.]

Rem. If in the new issue of a certain edition, besides the original editor,
 §459 a new editor is named as reviser, etc., a c.r. is given from his name, as last e.w. of the title, to the preceding editions, in case the number of entries under this particular head makes it desirable; as **Demosthenēs**, 'Orationes rec. *Guil. Dindorf*, ed. 4a cur. *Frid. Blass* 1885', with c.r. under **Demosthenēs**, 'Orationes . . . rec. *Frid. Blass*'. [Dz.]

III. Different REVISIONS of the same work, with change of TITLE.
 Comp. §§289 and foll.

- §460 Then each title retains its proper e.w., but, in case the relation of the different titles is known, a note to this effect is added under each entry; as **Ch. de Martens**, 'Guide diplomatique, Leipzig 1832, [2d ed. of *Manuel dipl.*]' ; — — 'Manuel diplomatique, Paris 1822, [appeared in a new edition in 1832 as *Guide dipl.*]' . [Dz.]

II. DIFFERENT works by the SAME author. In the arrangement of these, the following circumstances are noticed:

1. Whether the separate works are the author's complete writings or a single work (or selection). For
 - A. COLLECTED writings are arranged, BEFORE all other editions, in
 §461 accordance with the preceding rules; as **H. W. Longfellow**, 'Complete works', BEFORE his separate writings, 'Courtship of Miles Standish' . . . , 'Evangeline'. [All.]

B. SINGLE works are arranged ALPHABETICALLY according to the e.w. of
 §462 the title; as *H. W. Longfellow*, after those mentioned in the preceding §, 'Golden legend', 'Hanging of the crane', 'Poets and poetry of Europe', 'Tales of a wayside inn', etc. [All.]

Rem. 1. Only complete collections of the writings of an author, finished
 §463 or intended, are to be arranged in front of his works, according to §461, but not collections of a single category of his works; as *H. W. Longfellow*, 'Poetical works' are arranged among other titles of his single writings. [Dz.]

Rem. 2. From such special collections, however, are to be distinguished partial collections which consist of selections from the collected works of an author. These

a. Either have the names of the separate parts in the main title, and
 §464 are then arranged by the first title, with c.r., if necessary, from the rest; as *Euripidês*, 'Iphigenia Taur. et Helena em. C. Badham', with c.r. under — 'Helena em. C. Badham'. [Dz.]

Note. BM. Je. put these after those mentioned in the next §, and BL. recom. mends the same.

b. Or they are only in general designated as selected works, etc., and
 §465 are then arranged immediately after the complete works; as *Plautus*, 'Ausgewählte Komödien . . . von *Jul. Brix*', after all the editions of his complete works. [Cu. De. Je. UK. BL.]

Note. Dz. enters these among the editions of the complete works.

Rem. 3. Separate editions of FRAGMENTS, which are not parts of a work
 §466 with a separate title, are arranged AFTER all single works; as *Plautus*, 'Fragmenta, 1) ed. *Aug. Mai*, 2) rec. *Fr. Winter* . . .' are placed after the last separate edition of a work by Plautus; but an edition of the fragments of *Vidularia* is arranged under this title among his other works. [Dz. BL.]

Note. BM. Je. put collected fragments after all other collections or selections.

If, however, there are only a few titles of works by an individual author, it is better to arrange them in strict alphabetical order. [Dz.]

Rem. 4. Spurious works, when the preceding rules require their being
 §467 entered, or they receive a s. c.r., under the false name, are entered among the author's true works, but with a [*suppos.*] prefixed; as *Platôn* [*suppos.*], 'Epistolae', after his 'Epinomis'. [Dz.]

II. Whether the works of an author belong to ONE or SEVERAL languages. In the latter case

A. If the AUTHOR HIMSELF has written in more than one language, the
 §468 titles are arranged according to the preceding rules, without reference to their language; as *Philip Schaff*, 'Deutsches Gesangbuch' — comes between the same author's 'Creeds of christendom' and 'History of the christian church'. [Dz.]

B. But if it is TRANSLATIONS of the author's works, then

A. When the original work is also in the library, the translation is

§469 arranged immediately after the original, with the English name of the language prefixed in brackets, and, if there are translations into several languages, these are arranged according to §§490 and foll.; as *J. W. v. Goethe*, 'Gesammelte Werke'; — [*Eng.*] Complete works; — [*Swed.*] Samlade skrifter'. [All., except that BM. and Je. put all Latin, and then English, translations before the rest.]

Rem. If the list of entries is long, a c.r. should be made from any title of a translation which is materially separated from its proper alphabetical place; as *J. F. Cooper*, 'The Two admirals'; — [*Germ.*] *Die Beiden Admirale*, with c.r. under *J. F. Cooper*, 'Die Beiden Admirale, see, further on, The Two admirals'. [Cu.]

B. When the original is NOT in the library,

A. If the title of the original work can be ascertained, the first words of
§470 this title are prefixed in brackets to the title of the translation, and the arrangement is the same as in the preceding rules; as *E. Carlén*, '[Skjutsghossen, *Eng.*] Ivar . . ; — [*Germ.*] Der Skutsjunge'. [Cu. as alternative.]

B. If the original title is NOT KNOWN, the translation is arranged inde-
§471 pendently, as in §468.

III. Whether a certain work is only PARTLY written by the author under whose name it appears.

A. If the work is the JOINT PRODUCTION of several authors, its title is
§472 arranged among the other works of the author, as if it was his own unaided production; as *Twain, Mark*, pseud., and *C. D. Warner*, 'The Gilded age', comes between Mark Twain's 'Adventures of Tom Sawyer' and 'Prince and the pauper'; and the c.r., 'Warner, C. D., and Mark Twain, The Gilded age, see Twain, M.', comes between Warner's 'Baddeck' and 'In the Levant'. [Dz.]

B. If the work is EDITED, revised, translated, etc., by an author, among
§473 whose works it is entered or referred to under the rules, it is arranged in the same way, with the proper designation affixed to the author's name; as *W. C. Prime, ed.*, 'Coins, medals and seals' comes between his 'Boat-life in Egypt' and 'I go a-fishing'. [Dz.]

Note. This seems, on the whole, the best arrangement for a card catalog, but in a printed catalog it may be better to follow the usual arrangement of entering all joint productions of an author after those works in which he appears as editor or translator, the whole to follow at the end of all his own works proper.

Rem. 1 (to 3). Should accidentally two DIFFERENT works by the same
§474 author have received the SAME TITLE, they must be separated by an addition relating to the contents, or by a fictitious numbering; as *Carl Rothe*, 'Quæstiones grammaticæ ad usum Plauti potissimum et Terentii spectantes, [I, Diss. inaug. Berolin. 1876]; [II, Progr. des Französ. Gymn. in Berlin 1881]'. [Dz.]

Rem. 2 (to 3). If the number of titles under the name of ONE author
 §475 is very large, and also the number of its subdivisions considerable, it is recommended to preface the whole collection of titles with a synopsis of the arrangement used. [Dz. Cu. BL.]

4. When the identical entrywords are NOT PERSONAL NAMES, and occur

I. In titles of DIFFERENT works, these may consist of (II—§490)

I. A SINGLE WORD.

§476 Then the place of publication and, if even that is not sufficient for differentiation, the first year of issue (chronologically arranged) determines the order; as **Germania**: 1, **Berlin** 1834 and foll. [Germanistic journal ed. by v. d. Hagen]; 2, **Berlin** 1871 and foll. [Political journal]; 3, **Frankfurt a. M.** [ed. by W. Stricker]. [Dz.]

II. MORE THAN ONE WORD.

A. SIMPLE words.

§447 These are arranged in strict alphabetical order, the second word being 2d e.w., the next 3d e.w., etc., and NO word being omitted, not even the article; as **Art** and artists, **Art** of conversation, **Art** of living, **Art** of the ancients, **Artisan** life, **Artistic** decoration; **For** a woman, **For** his country, **For** king and country, **For** ladies, **For** life, **For** the king, **For** the last time. [Cu. Edm.]

Rem. 1. Identical words, ending in *s*, among which some are plurals and
 §478 some the possessive case, are arranged in the order of the alphabet, without reference to whether they are singular or plural number, subjective or possessive case; as **Boys'** and girls' *book of science*, **Boy's** and girl's *companion*, **Boys** at play, **Boys'** *book of trades*, **Boy's** king Arthur, **Boys** of '76, **Boy's** workshop. [Cu.]

Note. The arrangement being alphabetical, it follows that these forms ending in *s* must take their place in the proper order, irrespective of the singular subjective case as, for instance, *Boy, Boyd, Boyne, Boy's*.—Edmands advocates putting the possessive case singular always before the plural in *s*.

Rem. 2. ELISIONS are arranged as they are spelt; as **Who** is Sylvia?
 §479 **Who** was she? **Whom** Kathie married, **Who's** to blame? **Whose** wife was she?—**My** brother and sister, **My** brother's arm, **My** brother's here, **My** brother's wife;—**Ida** Craven, **Ike's** wife, **Ivanhoe**, **Ivar**, **I've** been thinking, **Ivors**.

But the French abbreviated articles *d'* and *l'* are to be treated as an independent word and not a part of the following word; as **Art** d'économiser; **Art** d'être grandpère; **Art** d'instruire; **Art** de faire; **Art** de l'instruction; **Art** de linguistique; **Art** des mines; **Art** digne. [Cu.]

Rem. 3. ABBREVIATIONS, on the other hand, are arranged as if spelt out
 §480 in full; *Dr.* = Doctor, *M.* = Monsieur; *Mr.* = Mister, *Mrs.* = Mistress, etc.; as **Mistake**, **Mr.** Isaacs, **Mistletoe** bough, **Mrs.** Allon-

by, **Mistress** and maid, **Mrs. Arthur**, **Mrs. Keith's** crime, **Mistress** of Liehstein, **Misunderstood**. [Cu. De. Pe. Edm.]

Rem. 4. When the actual beginning of a title has been transposed (§§
§481 226 and foll.), the transposed phrase serves as next e.w. after the word, which it follows in the arrangement; as **Princeton**; **Princeton college**; **Princeton review**; **Princeton review**, New.—**Poetry**; **Poetry**, Art of; **Poetry**, Defense of; **Poetry**, Lectures on; **Poetry**, Studies in; **Poetry** and truth; **Poetry** in prose; **Poetry** of motion, etc. [Edm.]

B. COMPOUND words.

§482 These may be ordinarily written as one word, or as two words with or without a hyphen, but the usage is often unsettled, even as regards one specific word. It is therefore best to arrange them, whenever it can be done, as SEPARATE words, even if in the title they are joined in one word, the second part of the compound word being 2d e.w., the third 3d e.w., etc.; as **Book**, **Book** auction, **Bookbinding**, **Book-collector**, **Book-hunter**, **Book** of ballads, **Book** of worship, **Bookplates**, **Bookseller**, **Book** thief, **Bookworm**, **Booker**, **Books**.

Note. Edm. wants compound words arranged after the simple word even when it is followed by others in a coördinate position, as *Art*, *Art and artists*, *Art of conversation*, *Art amateur*.

Rem. 1. But if long usage has sanctioned the writing of a compound in
§483 one word, in such a manner that they are now never separated, particularly if one or both of the component parts has lost the original meaning, or assumed the character of a derivative suffix, it should be arranged as one word; as **Bull-fight**, **Bullet** and shell, **Bull's-eye**, **Headmaster**, **Head** of Medusa, **Head** waiter, **Headlong** Hall, **Headsmen**, **Home**, **Home** education, **Home** rule, **Home-side**, **Homeless**, **Homely**, **Homes**, **Homesick**, **Homesickness**. [Edm.]

Note. The logical way would, of course, be to arrange ALL compounds, no matter of what nature, as ONE word, just as the popular tendency is unquestionably in this direction. The loose English manner of writing compounds as separate words, and leaving to the reader to form the compound mentally, does not exist in other Teutonic languages, which make use of the infinite variety of modifications of two words made possible by forming a new word simply by juxtaposition. The present state of English spelling, however, makes it impossible to write, and difficult to conceive of, *home education* as one word, and what would the public think of arranging the numerous entries under *Homer* between *home education* and *home rule*? It would therefore seem to be no other way out of the difficulty than as above indicated, and accustoming the users of a card catalog to refer for a compound, which they do not find in one place, to the other. In a printed catalog, it makes very little difference which arrangement is selected. If any one thinks that definite rules might be framed, tolerably agreeing with popular usage, let him consult *Maetner's English Grammar*, vol. I, pp. 474-488.

Rem. 2. Compound names of PLACES, beginning with *New, South, East,*
 §484 etc., when written SEPARATELY, but not otherwise, and names of SOCIETIES composed of more than one word, are arranged as SEPARATE words, as **New, John, New Bedford, New Hampshire, New legion of Satan, New Sharon, New Sydenham society, New York, Newark, Newby, Newfoundland, News, Newsboy, Newspaper, Newt, Newton.** [Cu. Edm.]

Note. Pe. arranges proper names in two words, as if they were in one, thus: *Newark, New Haven, Newman, New York.*

Rem. 3. The same is done with names of CITIES or TOWNS beginning with
 §485 *Cape, Fort, Lake,* etc., but names of capes, lakes, mountains, rivers, forts, etc., beginning with these words, are put under the word following the prefix, thus: **Cape Breton Island; Cod, Cape; Fall River (city); Fort Wayne (city); Geneva, Lake; George, Lake; Lake Geneva (village); Moultrie, Fort; Washington, Mt.** [Cu.]

Note. When *Lake, River, Mountain,* etc., FOLLOWS the specific designation, it is considered as belonging to the name only in case the first part of the name cannot be used alone for the whole name; as **White Mountains, Red River, Slave Lake,** but **Catskill mountains, Potomac river.** [De.]

Rem. 4. Words and phrases, beginning with a FOREIGN ARTICLE, which
 §486 are introduced into another language than the one to which the expression belongs, as the name of a place, the title of a work, or a substitute for a personal name, are considered as a SINGLE word, beginning with the article; as **Eldorado by Bulfinch, Elective affinities, Elfinland, El Fureidis by Cummins, El Gringo by Davis, Elizabethan demonology, El Khuds by Taylor, El Maghreb by Stutfield, El-Mukattem pseud., El Paso, Il penseroso by Milton, La Crosse, Laingsburgh, L'allegro by Milton, La marchesa by Heyse, La Porte, L'arrabiata by Heyse, Losa, Los Angeles, Los Gringos by Wise.**

§487 If a work of this kind is a translation from the language to which the title belongs and the original is also in the library, the title will naturally be entered under both forms, as **Terre, La,** and **La Terre** [*English*] by Zola.

§488 A c.r. is desirable in such titles, as are frequently entered with the article transposed; as '**Arrabiata, L',** see *L'arrabiata*'.

Note. The English article, when used in such cases, is transposed in the ordinary way, as *Riviera, The.*

C. If all the words of several titles are identical, these are treated as in
 §489 §476.

II. In different EDITIONS of the SAME work:

I. In DIFFERENT languages. Comp. §§298, 299.

A. Editions in the original language, or the original text with one or
 §490 more translations, are placed first, followed by translations arranged

alphabetically according to the English name of the language, and, when there is more than one, of the first language; **Bible — New Testament**, 1) [*Greek, Greek-English, Greek-German, Greek-Latin*, etc.], 2) [*English*], 3) [*French*], 4) [*German*], 5) [*Latin*], etc. [All., except as in §469.]

B. The same is done with works, that have come down to us only in
§491 translations, in case one of these has the authority and importance of an original work. But if the language of the original is doubtful, or if there exist several translations of a lost original in different languages of equal importance, these translations are arranged, without giving prominence to any of them, in the alphabetical order of the English name of each language (or first language); as the works of **Hermes Trismegistos**. [Dz. except substituting "German" for "English".]

Rem. 1. POLYGLOTS are arranged before all other editions. [Dz. Cu.
§492 BL.]

Rem. 2. The translations added to the text or to another translation,
§493 receive a c.r., if necessary, in their proper place; as **Sophoklēs**, '*Tragediæ [Greek and German]*' by J. A. Hartung', with c.r. under — '*[German]*' by J. A. Hartung'. [Dz.]

II. In the SAME language, or in the same language with a translation.
§494 These are arranged according to the rules given in §§454 and foll.

Rem. If in the various editions or issues of a work, the 2d, 3d, etc., e.w.'s
§495 differ, they come under the provisions in §§295 and foll.; as **Reineke Fuchs** without c.r. under *Reineke Voss*, but **Scriptores sex historiæ Augustæ** with c.r. under *Scriptores historiæ Augustæ*. [Dz.]

III. In DIFFERENT TITLES of the SAME work, or of its component parts.
Comp. §§251 and foll.

§496 Then, if the variation in the 2d, 3d, etc., e.w. is of sufficient importance to materially change the alphabetical arrangement, the varying titles receive a c.r. to the title selected for the entry or, if there is more than one entry, the connection noted under each, but otherwise not; as **Monumenta historica Hungariæ** with c.r. under **Monumenta comitialia Transylvaniae**; **Revue de législation et de jurisprudence** (1834-1852), and **Revue critique de la jurisprudence** (1851, 1852), both consolidated as **Revue critique de législation et de jurisprudence**, with explanatory notes under each entry. [Dz.]

Note. To what extent, in such cases, the different titles are to come into consideration, has already been explained in the discussion of the selection of the first e.w.

GENERAL REMARKS TO SECTION 2.

A. C.r. titles, having the same e.w. as an original title, are treated as
§497 original titles in regard to the selection of 2d, 3d, etc., e.w.; but as regards their arrangement it is to be noticed, that

- a. A specific c.r. is entered in the same manner as an independent §498 work, as stated in §§472, 473, [Dz.]; but
- b. A general c.r. from an author's name to a number of works in another §499 place, is arranged at the end of all the main entries under the same heading ; and the same may be done with unimportant s.c.r.'s, which are added merely as an auxiliary entry for a possible emergency. [Dz. Cu. UK.]

Note. BM. BL. put all general c.r.'s immediately after the heading.

- B. If there are in the library SEVERAL COPIES of the SAME work, the §500 following arrangement is observed :
- a. An incomplete, or less full, copy is arranged AFTER a complete.
- b. Likewise, a copy enriched by extra illustrations, manuscript additions, etc., which require special mention, is placed AFTER a simple complete copy.
- c. On the other hand, of copies agreeing in title and contents, but differing in the size and quality of paper or print, etc., the better copy is placed BEFORE the poorer.
- d. If a book exists as an independent publication, and also as a part of a collected work, the title of the separate work PRECEDES the title followed by a c.r.
- e. No special entry, beyond the mere mention of the number, is made of copies that are exact duplicates of each other.



APPENDIX.

List of Oriental Titles and Occupations, with their Signification.

The entry is made under one of the ordinary English transliterations, with cross-references from other forms in common use that differ widely from the one chosen, leaving out all the numerous minor variations, which can be easily identified when they occur. This word is followed by the correct transliteration according to the rules adopted in §§338-343, preceded by an abbreviation designating the language to which the word belongs, viz.: **A.** = Arabic, **H.** = Hindustanee, **Mahr.** = Mahratta, **Malay.** = Malayese, **P.** = Persian, **S.** = Sanskrit, **T.** = Turkish, **Tam.** = Tamil. (Other occasional abbreviations are self-explanatory.)

It must be understood, that the greater part of the words derived from Arabic are also employed in Persian and Turkish with the same meaning, and the Persian words in Turkish, but the *short a* of the two other languages is replaced in Turkish by *short e*, and most of these terms having reached us through Turkish sources, the *e* is generally used in the entry word, and may be substituted in the correct transliteration for the Arabic or Persian short *a*. The long *â* is in Persian invariably pronounced as the English word *awe*.

Compound titles are entered under one of the component parts, generally the first, and the Arabic-Persian or the Turkish vowels have been used, according to whether the word comes from the one or the other language.

Abbuna, A. 'our father', head of the Abyssinian church.

Abd, A. *abd*, servant; (frequently used in proper names, as) *Abdullâh* 'servant of god'.

Ackiam, A. *akkiâm*, tent-pitcher and palanquin-attendant.

Adigar, H. *adhikâr*, S. *adhikârin*, rural headman.

Aerpat, see **Herbed**.

Aga, T. *agha*, country gentleman; master (of servants); officer of a household; title of military or naval officers from the bingbashi down, and of various chief officers in the civil service; *agha-bâbi-sââdet* 'lord of the gate of happiness', chamberlain of the harem.

Akalee, H. *akâlî*, Sikh zealot.

Akawoon, Burm. *akaok-wun*, collector of customs.

Akid, A. *akid*, leader of bedouin clan in war.

Akhor-emir, see **Mir**.

Aksakally, T. *ak-şakallı* 'white-beard', elder, chief man of a village.

Alay, T. *alâi*, regiment; *alâi-beğ* colonel; *alâi-emîni*, formerly a military officer who had charge of the stores and accounts of a regiment.

Alem, A. *alam*, flag, standard; P. *alamdâr* standard-bearer, especially of the sultan's holy standard.

Alem, A. *âlam*, 'the world'; *alem-penâh* 'the asylum of the world', the sultan.

Alim, A. *âlim* (plur. *ulamâ*), learned man, doctor.

Allameh, A. *allâmah*, a very learned man, savant.

Amedjy, T. *âmedji*, P. *âmadi*, secretary to the Turkish chancellor of state.

Ameen, A. *amîn*, T. *emîn*, inspector, superintendent (of government property), Indian native official of the civil courts; *amîni-fatwa* keeper of a mufti's legal opinions; *emîni-kiaghidler* archivist.

Ameer, A. *amîr*, T. *emîr*, commander, chief lord; *emîr-akhor*, master of the horse; *amîr-bâzâr* superintendent of markets; *amîr-hajj* leader of Mecca pilgrims; *amîr-kabîr* grand duke; *amîr-muminîn* or *-muslimîn* prince of the faithful; *amîr-ul-umarâ* lord of lords (at the court of the caliphs), prime-minister; — (in Persia) *amîr-i-tûmân* chief of 10,000 men; *amîr-i-nûyân* chief of 20,000 men, general commander-in-chief; *amîr-i-tûpkhâna* chief of artillery; *amîr-i-nizâm* field marshal.

Amil, A. *âmil*, one who acts, governor; (in Persia and India) collector of revenue.

Anaktar-aga, T. *anakhtâr-aghasi*, keeper of the keys.

Anbar, T. *anbar*, granary, storehouse, arsenal; *anbarlar-emîni* keeper of ordnance stores.

Arangkaio, see **Orankay**.

Arcany-daulet, P. *arkân-i-daulat* 'pillars of the state', ministers of state.

Arya, S. *ârya*, (in Java) "Hon."

Aseer, see **Yeseer**.

Ashji, T. *ashji*, cook.

Asseker, A. *askar*, soldier, army.

Ata, T. *ata*, father; *atabeg* 'prince-father', tutor of the monarch, regent, the dynasty of the Turcoman kings of Shiraz.

Atalik, T. *atalik*, tutor, guardian; vizier of the khan of Tartary.

Ataman, Russ., chief among the cossacks.

Atsharya, S., spiritual teacher.

Attar, A. *attâr*, perfumer, druggist.

Atwen-wun, Burm. minister of the interior.

Aumil, see **Amil**.

Aumildar, H. *amaldâr*, factor, manager.

Aurutdar, H. *ârhat-dâr*, middleman in trade, jobber.

Avret, A. *avrat*, wife; *evli-avret* a wife whose husband is living; *dâl-avret* widow.

Ayah, H. *âya*, Port. *aia*, lady's-maid.

Ayan, see **Aga**.

Aziz, A. *aziz* dear, powerful, grand; viceroy of Egypt.

Baba, T. *baba*, father; (in India often used for) baby.

Baboo, H. *bâbû*, Master, Mr., (frequently) native clerk who writes English.

Badevlet, A. *badâvlat* 'the happy one', title of the ameer of Bokhara.

Badji, T. *baji*, sister, wife; (in Persia) Miss.

Badly, see **Budlee**.

Bagchewan, P. *bâghchawân*, gardener.

Bahaudur, **Bahador**, P. *bahâdur* 'hero', European officer in India; member of the 2d class of the Order of British India; title of honor at the court of Delhi, in the following ascending gradation: *bahâdur*, *bahâdur-jang*, *bahâdur-ul-mulk*, (at Hyderabad) *bahâdur-ul-umrâ*. (It is the Mongol *baghatur*, Russian *bogatir*, Polish *bohater*, Hungarian *bátor*, Turkee *bâtur*, Manchoo *baturu*, Chinese *pa-tu-lu*.)

Bahriye-fereeki, see **Fereek**.

Ban, Slavon., ruler, duke; *banin* duchess; *banovitch* prince.

Banyan, H. *vânîya*, native broker.

Bash, T. *bash*, head, chief; *bash-bogh* commodore; commander of an army or division, general.

Bashaw, A. *bâshâ*, pasha.

Bashi, T. from *bash* chief, suffix now added as a mark of courtesy to the name of any follower of a trade or occupation, though strictly belonging only to the tradesmen, etc., of the sultan; *bashi-bozuk* 'crazy-head', irregular Turkish soldier, guerilla.

Bassa, see **Bashaw**.

Bayrakdar, T. *bâirakdâr*, standard-bearer.

Bayparree, H. *bepârî* or *byopârî* from S. *vyâpârin*, petty trader.

Beebee, H.-P. *bîbî*, lady.

Beegum, Turkee *bigam* (fem. of Turkish *beg*), P. *baigam*, princess, lady of rank.

Beg, see **Bey**.

Begar, H. *begârî*, forced laborer.

Beglikchy, T. *beghlikji*, title of the chief officer of the imperial Ottoman chancery.

Beladi, chief commander of the Kurds.

Belikbashi, see **Buluk**.

Bendara, Mal. *bandahâra*, *bândârâ*, state treasurer.

Beoparry, see **Bayparree**.

Berber, T. *berber*, barber; Berber, inhabitant of Barbary.

Bey, T. *beg*, P. *baig*, prince, lord, squire; title of the sons of a pasha, colonels, lieut.-colonels, post-captains, commanders, ambassadors, and often abusively given to sons of private individuals, embassy-interpreters, consuls, and even to servants; *beg-zâda*, son of a bey, a christian whose father held the title of bey, a European gentleman, (in Persia) first non commissioned officer.

Beylerbey, T. *begler-begî*, bey of beys, formerly title of the governors-general of Rumelia and Anatolia.

- Bhat**, H. *bhât*, S. *bhatṭa*, poet, bard.
- Bheesty**, P. *bihishtî* 'person of paradise', (in India) water-carrier.
- Bichakchy**, T. *bitchakji*, knife-cutler.
- Bichkiy**, T. *bitchkiji*, sawyer.
- Bigarry**, see **Begar**.
- Bilfil**, A. *bil-fil*, actual, real, (not merely titular).
- Bingbashi**, T. *biḡbashi*, commander of 1000, major or lieut.-colonel in the army, commander in the navy.
- Binky-nabob**, H. *benkî-nawâb*, commandant of artillery.
- Biroon**, T.-P. *bîrûn*, exterior, foreign department of the government.
- Biyuk**, see **Buyuk**.
- Bobachee**, H. *bâwarchî*, male cook.
- Bonze**, Japan. *bonzi* or *bonzô*, buddhist clergyman.
- Bora**, H. *bohrâ* or *bohorâ*, member of a Mohammedan sect, trader.
- Bostanji**, P. *bostanji*, 'garden-watcher', soldier of the Sultan's foot-guards; *bostanji-bashi* commander of the bostanji guards and superintendent of police in the Bosphorus.
- Boxwallah**, H. *bakaswâlâ*, pedlar.
- Boyar**, T. *boyâr*, Russ., *boyarin*, (in Rumania and Slavic countries) a landed proprietor, nobleman, baron.
- Brahmin**, S. *brâhmana*, member of the priestly caste.
- Budlee**, H. *badlî*, substitute (in public or domestic service).
- Buluk**, T. *buluk*, company (of soldiers); *buluk-emîni* commissary sergeant; *buluk-bashi* commander of a company, captain.
- Burra-sahib**, H. *barâ ṣâhib*, head of a family, office, or society.
- Buxee**, H. *bakhshî*, paymaster.
- Buyuk**, T. *biyuk*, great, grand (in titles).
- Cadi**, A. *kâdî*, judge; *kâdî-al-quḍât*, judge of judges. See also **Cazee**.
- Cadilesker**, T. *kâziyul-asker*, see **Cazee**.
- Caimal**, Malay. *kaimal*, Nair chief.
- Caleefa**, A. *khalîfa*, (in Upper India) tailor.
- Caliph**, A. *khalîfa* 'substitute', successor of Mohammed in governing the community of believers, the sultan.
- Canongo**, P. *kanûn-go* 'law-utterer', from Greek *kanôn* 'canon', (in Upper India) revenue-registrar; T. *kanûnji* lawgiver.
- Carcoon**, P. *kâr-kun*, manager, director; Mahr. *kârkûn*, clerk.
- Carnac**, see **Kornak**.
- Casis**, **Caxix**, **Caciz**, A. *kashîsh* or *kasîs*, christian priest; sometimes Mohammedan divine.
- Cassanar**, **Cattanar**, Malayal. *kattanâr*, (in Malabar) priest of the Syrian church.
- Cazee**, P.-T.-H. *kâzî*, A. *kâdî*, judge, exponent of the Mohammedan law; *kâzî-al-quḍât* chief cazee of Bengal; *kâzî-asker* or *kâziyul-asker* 'judge of the army', president of one of the two supreme courts in Constantinople. See also **Cadee**.
- Ch-** (in German transliteration), see **Kh-**.

Chacham, T. *khakhâm* from Hebr. *khâkâm* 'wise', Jewish rabbi; *khakhâm-bashi* chief rabbi of the Turkish empire. (Compare **Hakim**.)

Chackur, P. *tchâkar*, servant.

Chao-myang, Siam., governor.

Chawush, T. *tchavush*, sergeant, herald; *tchavush-bashi*, formerly the grand marshal of the empire, now chief baron of the court of chancery.

Chelaby, T. *tchelebi*, gentleman; (formerly) prince of the blood.

Chibookjy, T. *tchibukji*, pipe-servant.

Chobdar, H. *tchobdâr*, P. *tchub-dâr*, mace-bearer (a Hindoo official).

Chobwa, Burm. *tsaubwa*, Siam. *tchao* or *tchaoŋpa*, prince, king (in the Shan states).

Chochem, vulgar Jewish pron. of **Chacham**, which see.

Chokidar, H. in P. form *tchoghidâr*, watchman; T. *tchokadâr*, formerly a kind of upper personal attendant.

Chorbaji, T. *tchorbaji* 'soup-maker', master of a household; (formerly) colonel of janissaries.

Chowdry, H. *tchaudhari*, headman of a craft in a town.

Chuckerbutty, H. *tchakravartti*, great emperor; now a family name.

Chuprassy, H. *tchapràsi* bearer of a chapràs or badge-plate, office-messenger.

Classy, **Clashy**, H. *khalâsi* or *khalâshi*, surveyor's chainman.

Coja, P. *khâjah* (pron. *khôjah*), T. *khâje* (pron. *khoja*), for *khwâja* 'teacher', a respectful title applied to various classes, as (in Persia) to a wealthy merchant, (in Turkey) to a gentleman in the civil service, (in Turkestan) to a member of a sacred family, (in India) to a eunuch; *khâja-sarâ*, P., eunuch.

Colao, Chin. *koh-lâo*, minister of state.

Comaty, Canar. *kômati*, trader.

Conicopoly, Tam. *kanakka-pillâi*, native clerk (in the Madras presidency).

Consumah, P. *khânsâmân*, house-steward; (in Indian households) chief table-servant, now always a Mohammedan.

Coolcurnee, Mahr. *kuḷkaraṇi*, village accountant.

Coolin, Beng. *kulina*, brahman of a very exalted caste.

Cornac or **Cornaca**, see **Kornak**.

Cossid, A. *kâsid*, courier.

Cotamaluco, A. *kuṭb-ul-mulk*, king of the Golconda dynasty.

Cotwaul, P. *kotwâl*, seneschal or commandant of a fort; T. *katâul* or *kotâwal*, superintendent of police, native town-magistrate (in India).

Cranny, H. *karâni*, copyist, native clerk writing English.

Cutwaul, see **Cotwaul**.

Da-, see also **De-** and **Du-**.

Daimio, Chin. *tai-ming* 'great name', feudal prince in Japan.

Dakhil, A.-T. *dâkhil*, an interior; *dâkhiliye-nâziri* minister of the interior, secretary for the home department.

Dalaway, Carar. *dhaïarây* or *dalavâyi*, commander-in-chief of an army.

Daloyet, H. *dhalâyat*, armed attendant or messenger.

Dandy, H. *dândî*, boatman.

Danish, P. *dânish* learning; *dânishmand*, scholar, title of the lower Moham-
medan clergy.

Dar, P. *dâr*, (in compositions as suffix) he who has, possesses, holds, or
keeps.

Daroga, P. *dârûgha*, originally governor of a province or city; superinten-
dent, overseer; (in India) head constable, local chief of police.

Daulat, see **Devlet**.

Daye, H. *dâi*, P. *dâyah*, wet-nurse.

De-, see also **Da-** and **Du-**.

Dedshas, Abyssinian duke.

Deli, T. *deli* 'madman', irregular soldier, particularly applied to the life-
guards of the grandvizier; *deli-bashi* commander of these guards; *deliler-*
aghasi, aga of the guards.

Deloll, A. *dallâl*, broker.

Demirbash, T. *demir-bash* from *tîmûr* iron, iron-head, old servant, pen-
sioner.

Dervendji, T. *derbendji*, P. *darbandjî*, guard of a mountain-pass, coast-
guardsman.

Dervish, P. *darvish* 'poor man', Mohammedan monk.

Derya, P. *daryâ*, ocean; *daryâ-navard* traveller by sea.

Derzy, P. *darzî* (T. pron. *terzî*), tailor.

Dessaye, Mahr. *desâi*, petty chief.

Destoor, P. *dastûr* from Pahlavi *dastôbar* prime-minister; Parsee priest (in
India).

Deveji, T. *devehji*, camel driver.

Devlet, T. *devlet*, A. *dawlat*, state, empire; *devleti-aliye* 'the very high state',
the Ottoman government, the "Sublime Porte"; *devleti-behiyei-Irân*
the 'very beautiful' state of Persia; all other governments are *devleti-*
fakhîme 'the high ranking state'.

Devletly, T. *devletlî*, the official title of a musheer or pasha of the first
class; (or *devletlî*) familiar style of address to persons of a certain
standing.

Dewaun, A. *dîwân* 'court', (in India) minister; steward (of the state or of
the house); *dîwân-efendisi* official secretary of a governor.

Dey, T. *dâi* 'maternal uncle'; a friendly title given to old people, especially
among the janissaries; hence, in Algiers, consecrated at length to the
commanding officer of that corps, who frequently became pasha or
regent of the colony.

Dhye, see **Daye**.

Dihbashee, P. *dih-bashi*, commander of ten, corporal.

Dirzee, see **Derzy**.

Dissave, Singh. *disâva*, governor of a province.

Divan, see **Dewaun**.

Dobash, see **Dubash**.

Doocaunder, P. *dûkân-dâr*, shop-keeper.

- Doray, Durai**, Tamil *turai*, master, Mr. (in South India).
Doresanny, Tamil *turaisâni*, lady, Madam.
Dowra, H. *daurâhâ* or *daurâ*, guide.
Dragoman, Druggerman, A. *tarjumân*, interpreter; *terjumâni-dîwâni-humâyûn* or *terjumân-efendi* chief interpreter of the Ottoman government.
Dsch- (in German transliteration), see **J-**.
Du-, see also **Da-** and **De-**.
Dubash, H. *dubhâshiya*, *dobâshî*, interpreter.
Dubbeer, A. *dabîr*, writer, secretary, editor; T. *debîr*, administrator.
Duffadar, A. *daf-dâr*, officer of cavalry; officer of native police (in India).
Dufterdar, P. A. *daftar-dâr*, formerly a kind of finance minister, now the highest class of finance agent of a whole province; (in India) head native revenue officer.
Duftery, H. *daftari*, office-keeper, janitor.
Dul, T. *dâl*, relict; *dâl-er*, widower; *dâl-kâri* or *dâl-avret* widow.
Durwaun, H. *darwân* from P. *darbân*, doorkeeper, porter.
Dusaud, H. *dosâd*, village watchman.
Efendi, T. *efendi*, gentleman, 'Mr.'
Ekteng, H. from Engl. *acting*, substitute in the civil service.
Elchee, T. *eltchî*, ambassador.
Emin, Emir, see **Ameen, Ameer**.
Emrakhor, see under **Mir**.
Enderun, P. *andarûn*, interior, inner rooms, interior department of the government, harem; *enderûn-aghasi* valet.
Erbab, A. *arbâb*, local judge in Africa.
Ervad, see **Herbed**.
Etmekchy, T. *etmekji*, baker.
Ewkaf, T. *evkâf* (plur. of A. *wakf*), pious and benevolent institutions; *evkâfi-humâyûn-nâzîri* director of the sultan's institutions of this nature.
Ewlieh, T. *evliyâ* (plur. of A. *walî*) saint, holy man.
Ewret, see **Avret**.
Fakeer, A. *fakîr* 'poor', Mohammedan, religious mendicant.
Fanqui, Chin. *fan-kwêi* 'foreign demon', popular name for Europeans.
Farash, Ferash, H. *farrâsh*, menial servant; *farâsh-khâna-wâlâ* one of the highest hereditary officers at Sindhia's court.
Farmadar, Pahlavi *farmâdâr*, director of the profession of priests among the Parsees.
Ferazee, A. *farâizi*, Mohammedan puritan in Bengal.
Fereek, A. *farîk*, class, body of men; *ferîk-pasha* general of a division, brigadier-general; *ferîki-bahriye* admiral of a division.
Firinghi, P. *farangî*, *firingî*, A. *ifranjî*, *firanjî* 'a Frank', a European in Asia.
Fokara, T. *fukarâ* (plur. of A. *fakîr*), poor man, wise man (learned in the scriptures and in magic).

Fonjivara, Jap., first minister of the Mikado.

Foujdar, P. *fauj-dâr*, military commander or governor, (in Bengal) captain of police.

Frash, see **Farash**.

Furnaveese, P. *fard-navîs* 'secretary', a Mahratta minister.

Glour, T. *giâwur*, unbeliever, non-Mohammedan.

Gomasta, **Gomashtah**, P. *gumâshtah*, agent, factor.

Goorka, **Goorkally**, H. *gûrkhâ*, *gurkhâlî*, the dominant race in Nepaul.

Gooroo, H. *gurû*, S. *guru*, Hindoo priest.

Gora, H. *gorâ*, a white man.

Gorawallah, H. *ghorâ-wâlâ*, groom, horse-keeper.

Gorayt, H. *gorêt*, village watchman or messenger.

Gosain, **Gossyne**, H. *gosâin*, *gosâi*, *gosâvî*, S. *goswâmî*, religious mendicant, sometimes a monk.

Goung, Burm. *gaung*, village headman.

Gour, Canar. *gaud*, *gaur*, village headman.

Guicowar, Mahr. *gâekwâr*, title of the kings of Guzerat.

Gumruk, T. *giumruk*, custom-house; *giumruk-emîni* superintendent of customs.

Gureebnuwauz, A. *gharib-nawâz*, 'cherisher of the poor', a term of address.

Gureebpurwur, A. *gharib-parwar*, 'provider of the poor', term of address.

H-, see also **Kh-**.

Ha-, see also **Hu-**.

Hadeedy, A. *hadîdî*, smith.

Hadji, A. *hâjj*, pilgrim.

Hafiz, A. *hâfîz*, guardian, one who has learnt the Koran by heart, used as a name for the Persian poet Muḥammad Shemseddîn; *hâfîz-kiutub* librarian.

Haiduk, Hung. *hajdú*, T. *hâidûd* robber; Hungarian light infantry soldier; courier or servant in Hungarian dress.

Hakim, A.-P. *hakim*, sage, doctor (of any faculty, but principally a physician); T. *hakim* sage, philosopher, *hekim* physician; *hakim-al Mîsr* viceroy of Egypt; H. *hakim* physician, *hâkim* judge, ruler, governor.

Hammem, A.-T. *hammâm*, bath; T. *hamamji*, A. *hammâmî*, bathkeeper.

Hanoum, T. *hanum* or *hanim*, lady; *hanim-kiz* young lady. See also **Khanum**.

Harem, A. *haram*, sacred place, women's apartments, wife; *harem-aghasi*, T., eunuch in a private family.

Harir-nazir, A. *harîr-nâzîrî*, guardian of silks.

Harry, Beng. *hârî*, sweeper, (sometimes) village watchman.

Havildar, H. *havildâr*, P. *hawaladâr* or *hawâldâr* 'one holding an office of trust', quarter-master sergeant.

Haznadar, see **Khazeendar**.

Hazret, T. *hazret*, presence, dignity; a title of respect; (when following the

name it becomes) *hazretleri* his majesty, his excellency. (Synonymous with **jenab**, which see.)

Hekeem, see **Hakim**.

Helva, A. *halwâ* sweetmeat; T. *helwaji*, A. *halwâi*, confectioner.

Heng-ki, Chin., superior judge.

Herbed, P. *hirbad* from Pahlavi *aêrpat*, Parsee priest of the lowest class, "Rev."; *aêrpat khûdâi* priestly lordship.

Hetman, Pol., see **Ataman**.

Hidalcan, see **Idalcan**.

Hircara, see **Hurcarra**.

Hovadji, A.-T. *hawâjji* 'merchant', used to designate a European in Egypt

Hubshee, A. *habashâ*, Abyssinian, Ethiopian.

Huckeem, H. *hakim*, see **Hakim**.

Hujab, A. *hâjib*, usher, chamberlain; *hâjib-ul-hujab* chief chamberlain (in Egypt).

Humayun, A.-P. *humâyûn*, imperial, (in Turkey only of the sultan).

Hummaul, A. *hammâl*, porter, carrier.

Hurcarra, H. *harkâra*, messenger, emissary, spy.

Ibrikdar, T. *ibrik-dâr* 'pitcher-holder', house-servant.

Ich, T. *itch* 'inside'; *itch-aghasi* personal attendant; *itch-mehter* door-keeper of a government bureau; *itch-oghlani* page; *itch-tchokadâr* house-servant.

Idalcan, A. *Adil khân* (more generally *Adil shâh*) Mohammedan king of Bijapûr.

Ikbâl, A. *ikbâl*, a slave-girl taken into favor, but not yet advanced as one of the sultan's seven acknowledged state wives, favorite.

Ikinji, T. *ikinji*, second (in command, etc.).

Ikitugly, T. *ikitughli*, pasha of two horsetails.

Imaum, A. *imâm*, leader (prince, priest, head of a mosque, etc.); title of the leader in prayer, of the caliph, and of the princes of Omân (the so-called 'Imam of Muscat'); *imâm-efendi* priest of the seraglio, etc.; *imâm-i-jumâh* priest who recites the prayer for the sovereign on Fridays.

Imrakhor, see under **Mir**.

Isha, modern Hebr. (from *ish* man), Lady; (S. *isha* master, *ishi* mistress).

Iskemleh-aga, T. *iskemle-aghasi* 'master of the stool', officer of installation of the vassal princes of Turkey.

Ispravnik, Slav., governor of a district.

Issouah, A. *Issâuah* (in Morocco) member of the order of Sidi Aïssa.

Izam Maluco, see **Nizamaluco**.

Izzed, A. *izzat*, power and glory; *izzet-pasha* civil governor.

Jagheerdar, P. *jâgîrdâr*, holder of an hereditary assignment of land as annuity.

Jam, H. *jâm*, title borne by certain chiefs in Kutch, etc.

Janhoi, Majesty (in Abyssinia).

Janissary, T. *yehîtcheri* 'new troops', old Turkish embodied militia; *yehîtcheri-aghasi* chief or colonel of janissaries.

Jebe, T. *jebe*, arms, armor; *jebeji* soldier in charge of spare arms, etc.; *jebe-khâne* arsenal; *jebekhâneji-bashi* superintendent of ordnance stores.

Jellab, A. *jallâb*, a factor who imports cattle or slaves.

Jellad, A. *jallâd*, executioner.

Jemadar, Jemautdar, H. *jamadâr*, title of the second rank of native officer of Sepoys.

Jenab, A. *janâb*, presence, dignity; a title of respect (precedes in the case of God and Moslems, otherwise follows the name together with the pronominal suffix); *jenâbi-ressâlet-penâhî* his holiness the refuge of the apostolic office (Mohammed); *jenâbi-shehriyârî* his majesty the sultan; *jenâbi-vekiâlet-penâhî* his excellency the refuge of the lieutenantcy (the grand vizier); *elchî-beğ-jenâblari* his excellency the lord ambassador.

Jerrah, A. *jarrâh*, surgeon; *jerresh* physician (among the Turcomans).

Jevahirji, T. *jewâhirji* from A. *jawâhir* jewels, jeweller.

Ji, T. *-ji*, an affix to a noun, expressing the person who makes or sells the thing denoted by the root-noun, or who has some constant relation to it.

Jizyedar, A.-P. *jizyeh-dâr*, collector of taxes (paid by non-Muslim subjects).

Jogee, H. *jogî*, ascetic, conjuror.

Kadin, T. *kâdin*, genteel woman, one of the seven state wives of the sultan.

Kaftan, T. *kaftan* robe of honor; *kaftanji* 'kaftan-wearer', court official in Constantinople.

Kahveji, T.-A. *kahweji*, coffee-maker, keeper of a café; *kuru-kahweji* 'dry-coffee man', dealer in coffee berries.

Kaimakam, A. *kâim-makâm* 'deputy', (in Turkey) deputy of a pasha, etc., lieutenant-governor; (in Persia) deputy prime-minister.

Kajee, H. *kâji* from A. *kâdî*, minister of state in Nepaul.

Kalgha, heir-apparent of the khans in the Crimea.

Kapi, T. *kâpi*, door, gate, house, government-house (especially the office of the central government at Constantinople); *kâpi-ketkhudâsi* (pron. *kâpi-kîayâsi*) official agent of a governor or tributary prince at the central office; *kâpi-oghlani* under-clerk attached to embassies at Constantinople.

Kapijy, T. *kâpiji*, door-keeper, porter; *kâpiji-bashi* 'head door-keeper', chamberlain; *kâpijiler-bulukbashisi* captain of the guards at the gates of the seraglio.

Kaptanbey, T. *kapetan-beğ*, hereditary landed proprietor in Bosnia.

Kapu, see **Kapi**.

Kapudan, T. *kapudân* (pron. *kaptan*), sea-captain; *kapudân-pasha* or *kapudâni-deryâ* lord high-admiral of Turkey, minister of marine; *kapudâna-beğ* or *kapudâna-pasha* full admiral.

Kara, T. *kâra* black; *kâra-bash* 'black-head', christian bishop; *kâra-gîuz* 'black-eye', clown; *kâra-kulak* 'black-ear, lynx', title of an officer attached to the grand vizier.

Karavan, A. *kâravân*, T. *kiârwan*, caravan; *kiârwan-bashi* leader of a caravan.

Karbaree, H. *kârbâri*, P. *kâr-u-bâri*, agent, manager.

- Kardar**, P.-H. *kâr-dâr*, government agent in Sinah.
- Karee**, A. *kârî*, reader (especially of the Koran).
- Kareen**, A. *karin*, associate, companion.
- Kari**, T. *kari*, woman, wife.
- Kashef**, A. *kâshif*, T. *kiâshif* 'discoverer', governor in the Soudan.
- Kassab**, A. *kaşşâb*, butcher.
- Kataul**, (in Bokhara) superintendent of the Ameer's building. See **Cotwal**.
- Katirchi**, P. *kaṭirtchî* from T. *kaṭirjî*, muleteer; one who hires out horses, mules, etc.
- Kavass**, T. *kawaş*, policeman; *kawaş-bashi* police captain.
- Kazi**, see **Cazee**.
- Kebeer**, A. *kabîr*, great.
- Ketkuda**, T. *ketkhudâ* (pron. *kiâya*), P. *kat-khudâ* 'master of a house, bridegroom'; steward, master or warden of a trade corporation; *kiâya-beg* official steward of the grand vizier; *kiâya-khâtun* managing lady of the harem.
- Khadim**, A.-T. *khâdim*, servant; T. *khadim*, eunuch.
- Khakan**, T. *khâkân*, sovereign, the sultan.
- Khan**, T.-P. *khân*, originally lord or prince, now "Esq.", (in India denoting those claiming a Pathân descent); *khân-khânân* 'lord of lords', (in Delhi) high officer of state; *khân-i-bahâdur* modern Mohammedan deputy magistrate in India.
- Khan**, T. *khan*, inn, tavern; *khanji* inn-keeper; *khâne-sâhibi* master of the house, landlord.
- Khanum**, T.-P. *khânûm* or *khânim* (fem. of *khân*), lady of rank. See also **Hanoum**.
- Khansama**, see **Consumah**.
- Kharije**, A. *kharij*, outside; *khârijî* outlaw, rebel, (adj.) exterior; *khârijiye-nâẓiri* or *nâẓiri-umûri-kharijiye* minister for foreign affairs.
- Khaseky**, T. *khâşşeki*, special officer of the sultan's court in the olden time.
- Khayam**, A. *khayyâm*, tentmaker.
- Khazeendar**, A.-P. *khazînah-dâr*, T. *kha-zînedâr* (pron. *haznadâr*), treasurer.
- Khedive**, A. *khidîwî* from P. *khidîv* 'king', viceroy of Egypt.
- Khiyambashi**, T.-A. *khiyâm-bâshî*, inspector-general of tents.
- Khoja**, see **Coja**.
- Kiatib**, T. *kiâtib*, writer, clerk, secretary.
- Kiaya**, see **Ketkuda**.
- Kibar**, T. *kibâr* (plur. of A. *kabîr*) grandee, noble.
- Kibtee**, A. *kibtî* 'Copt', gipsy.
- Kilarjy**, T. *kilarjî*, cellarer, one who has charge of the pantry or store-closet.
- Killadar**, P.-H. *kiladâr*, commandant of a fort.
- Kiral**, T. from Hung. *kiral*, European king; *kiralitcha* queen.

Kislar-aga, T. *kızlar-aghasi* 'master of the girls', chief eunuch of the imperial household.

Kisil-bash, see **Kuzzilbash**.

Kitmutgar, H. *khidmatgâr*, table-servant.

Kiz, T. *kız*, girl; *kız-kardash* sister.

Kokona, T. *koḡona*, Greek, or other christian lady.

Konakjy, T. *konakji*, provider of quarters.

Kornak, probably from Singhal. *kûrawa-nâyaka*, elephant driver.

Kuchuk, T. *kutchuk*, small, little.

Kulaguz, A. *kilâghuz*, guide, pilot.

Kumbarajy, T. *khumbaraji*, bombardier.

Kurkijy, T. *kiurkji*, furrier.

Kuzzilbash, T. *kizil-bâsh* 'red-head', 'red-cap', Persianized Turk of the ruling class.

Kuzzanchee, A.-H. *khazâncî*, treasurer.

Kwang, Chin., Mandarin.

Lalla, P. *lâla* mentor, tutor, (in northern India) native clerk who writes the vernacular; T. *lala* male nurse.

Lama, Thibetan priest; *dalai-lama* or *bogdo-lama* Grand-Lama.

Lât, H. from E. *Lord*; *Lât Sâhib* or *Mulkî Lât Sâhib*, the Governor-General; *Jangî Lât Sâhib*, the Commander-in-chief; *Lât Pâdre Sâhib*, the Bishop; *Lât Justî Sâhib* the Chief Justice.

Laximana, Laquesimana, Malay. *laksamana* from S. *lakshmaṇa* 'having fortunate tokens', Malay commander of the forces.

Leeman, T. *liman*, harbor, port; *liman-râsi* harbor-master; *liman-râsi-pasha* (formerly *-beg*) port-admiral.

Mader, A. *madâr* 'center, pivot'; *madâr-i-kâr* business manager; *madâr-ul-mahâmm* chief secretary.

Madremaluco, A. *Imâd-ul-Mulk* 'Pillar-of-the-State', Mohammedan ruler of Berar.

Mahajun, H. from S. *mahâ-jan* 'great person', banker and wholesale merchant.

Maharajah, H. *mahâ-râjâ*, great king, prince.

Mahdi, A. *mahdî*, guide, conductor; *al-mahdî* the expected prophet, Mes-siah (of the Arabs).

Mahout, H. *mahâwat*, elephant driver.

Maistry, H. *mistrî* from Port. *mestre*, foreman, master-workman.

Malieh-nazir, T. *mâliye-nâzîrî*, minister of finance.

Malek, A. *mâlik*, king.

Mallee, see **Molly**.

Malum, H. from A. *mûallim* 'instructor', mate (in a ship), pilot.

Mamlutdar, P.-H. *muâmalat-dâr*, Mahr. *mâmlatdâr*, chief civil officer of a district.

Manjee, H. *mânjhi*, Beng. *mâjî*, master or steersman of a boat, headman among the Pahâris.

Marabout, A. *murâbit*, hermit.

- Marwaree**, H. *mâr-wâ'î* 'a man of Marwar', money-lender, banker.
- Matran**, bishop (among Oriental christians).
- Maulah**, see **Moollah**.
- Maywoon**, Burm. *myo-wun*, provincial governor.
- Meer**, see **Mir**.
- Meerassidar**, H.-A. *mîrâsdâr*, holder of hereditary property.
- Mehter**, T. *mehter*, P. *mihtar* 'chief', attendant of a pasha; *mihtarâni* 'princess', (now used in India for) sweeper.
- Mejid**, A. *majîd*, most glorious; *el-mejîd* God.
- Mektub**, A. *maktûb*, letter; *mektubji*, pron. *mektupju* 'letter-writer', cabinet secretary of the grand vizier.
- Melammed**, modern Hebr., teacher.
- Melique Verido**, A. *Mâlik Barîd*, prince of the dynasty of Bidar.
- Mem-Sahib** (from *ma'am-sahib*) European married lady in Bengal.
- Memoor**, A. *mamâr*, public functionary, commissioner.
- Mihman**, P. *mihmân*, guest, stranger, *mihmân-dâr* guest-keeper.
- Mimar**, A. *mimâr*, architect; *mimâr-gha* building-inspector.
- Mir**, P.-T. *mîr* (contraction from *amîr*), lord, commander, officer, anyone holding the title of bey; *mîr-alâi* colonel in the army, captain of a three-decker in the navy; *mîri-akhor* master of the horse; *mîri-liwâ* major-general; *mîri-mîrân* civil governor of a district with the rank of lieutenant-general, *mîr-ul-umarâ* of major-general.
- Mirbakshee**, P. *mîr-bakshî* paymaster-general; *mîr-i-dah* commander of ten, superintendent; *mîr-i-hajj* leader of the caravan of pilgrims; *mîr-shikâr* huntsman; *mîr-tuman* commander of 10,000, field-marshal.
- Mirza**, P. *mîrzâ* 'son of a prince', (when following the name) prince of the blood; (when preceding the name) civilian of any grade, 'Mr.'; (without a name) clerk, secretary.
- Mistry**, see **Maistry**.
- Mo-**, see also **Mu-**.
- Mobed**, P. *mûbid*, Parsee priest of the second class.
- Mocuddum**, H.-A. *muqaddam*, head-man, advanced guard.
- Modelliar**, **Modliar**, Tam. *mudaliyâr*, honorific pleural of *mudali*, chief.
- Mogul**, P. *mughal* 'Mongol', Mohammedan in India of Turkee descent; the *Great Mogul*, king of Delhi of the house of Timur.
- Molla**, T. *molla* from A. *maulâ* 'teacher', (when following the name) judge; (when preceding the name) student. See also **Moollah**.
- Molly**, H. *mâlî*, gardener.
- Monegar**, Tam. *mañi yakkâran*, overseer, head-man of a village.
- Moochy**, H. *mochî*, worker in leather.
- Mooktear**, H. *mukhtyâr* from A. *mukhtâr* 'having free will, chosen', authorized agent, attorney.
- Moollah**, H. *mullâ*, A.-P. *maulâ*, T. *mevla*, lord, master, doctor of the law, (in India) schoolmaster; A.-P. *maulânâ*, T. *mevlânâ*, 'our lord' (*Jelâl-addîn-ir-Rûmî*, founder of the order of Maulavi dervishes); A.-P. *maulavî*, T. *mevlevî*, 'my lord', learned man, (also) a member of the order named. See also **Molla**.

- Moolvee**, H. *mulvi* from A. *maulavi* (see **Moollah**), judge, professor of law and literature.
- Moonshee**, A. *munshi*, T.-H. *munshî*, reader, secretary, native teacher of languages, tutor.
- Moonsiff**, A. *munşif* 'just', judge, (in India) native civil judge.
- Moosannif**, A. *muşannif*, author (of a book).
- Mootsuddy**, H. *mutaşaddî*, native accountant.
- Motamed**, A. *mutamad* 'trusted', storekeeper, clerk of the works.
- Mu-**, see also **Mo-**.
- Mualim**, see **Malum**.
- Muavin**, A. *muâwin*, assistant.
- Mubashir**, A. *mubâshir*, official agent to expedite law and other business, commissioner; P. *mubâshir-i-tchâpâr-khâna* postmaster-general.
- Mucker**, A. *mukar*, muleteer.
- Muckarreb**, A. *muḳarrab*, one brought near to the throne, courtier.
- Mudeer**, A. *mudîr*, manager, petty governor of a district or city.
- Muderris**, A. *mudarris*, professor, teacher of law or divinity.
- Muelif**, A. *muallif*, author, compiler.
- Muezzin**, P. *muazzîn*, A. *muadhin*, crier who calls to prayer.
- Mufti**, A. *muftî*, expounder of the Mohammedan law, *muftiyul-enâm*, the sheikh-ul-islam.
- Mugg**, Beng. *Magh*, native of Arakan; P. *mugh*, fire-worshipper, wine-merchant, tavern-keeper.
- Muhajer**, A. *muhâjir* 'fugitive', companion in Mohammed's flight.
- Muktery**, A. *mukhtari*, inventor.
- Mulazim**, A. *mulâzim*, constant attendant, supernumerary attached to an office without pay, lieutenant (in the army), mate (in the navy).
- Munsubdar**, A.-P. *manşab-dâr* office-holder, vassal, cavalier.
- Muntree**, S. *mantri*, minister or high official, mandarin.
- Musheer**, A. *mushîr* 'commander', title of a pasha of the first class, who is either minister of state, governor-general of a province, or full general in command of an army.
- Mussaulchee**, H. *mashaltchî*, torch-bearer.
- Musteshar**, A. *mustashâr*, councillor or under-secretary of state.
- Mutesellim**, see **Mutessarraf**.
- Mutessarraf**, A. *mutaşarrif*, real possessor of a sanjak (standard), absolute governor of a province, in contrast with *mutesellim*, A. *mutasallim*, its temporary possessor.
- Nabi**, see **Nebi**.
- Nabob**, H. *nawâb*, A. *navvâb* (plur. of *nâyab* 'deputy'), viceroy; (in India) chief governor under the Great Mogul, now Mohammedan title of rank; (in Persia) prince of the blood; T. *nuwâb* substitutes for judges.
- Nacoda**, P. *nâ-khudâ*, skipper.
- Naib**, P.-T. *nâib*, A. *nâyab*, deputy, substitute; *nâib-i-duvum* ensign; *nâib-i-awwel* lieutenant.
- Naik**, **Naique**, H. *nâyak* from S. *nâyaka* 'leader', captain, Sepoy corporal, (in Deccan) title of honor.

Nair, Malay. *nâyar*, Malabar nobleman.

Nakib, A. *naķib*, superintendent, warden; *naķib-efendi* or *naķib-ul-eshrâf* chief or superintendent over the registered descendants of Moham-med.

Nambeadarim, Malay. *nambiyadiri*, general, prince.

Nambooree, Malay. *nambûdiri*, Tam. *nambûri*, brahman of Malabar.

Naukar, see **Nokar**.

Nazir, A. *nâzir* 'spectator', inspector, director, minister of state; (in India) native court official, constable.

Nebi, T. *nebi*, A. *nabî*, prophet.

Nigaban, P. *nigah-bân*, watcher, guard.

Nishanjy, T. *nishânji*, title of a high functionary of the Ottoman govern-ment, a kind of High Chancellor, from whose office the imperial letters-
patents, etc., were issued.

Nizamaluco, The Nizam, A. *niẓâm-ul-mulk*, reigning prince of Hydera-
bad.

Nizamoxa, A. *niẓâm-shâh*, same as above.

Nokar, P. *naukar*, servant.

Nujeeb, H. from A. *najib* 'noble', infantry soldier.

Omlah, A. *umalâ*, plur. of *âmil*, the staff of a civil court.

Omrah, A. *umarâ*, plur. of *amîr*, the higher officials of a Mohammedan
court, especially of the Great Mogul.

Onbashi, T. *ön-bashi*, corporal, petty naval officer.

Oolooballong, Malay. *ulubalang*, chosen warrior, champion.

Orankay, Malay. *orang kaya* 'rich man', chief or noble.

Orta-elchee, T. *orta-iltchî*, diplomatic minister of the second class, envoy-
extraordinary.

Osmanlee, T. *osmânli*, Turk.

Padrona-bey, T. *patrûna-beg*, now *patrûna-pasha*, vice-admiral.

Padshaw, P. *pâdishâh*, emperor, sultan.

Paik, see **Pyke**.

Pandaram, Tam. *paṇḍâram*, priest of the lower Hindoo castes.

Pandit, see **Pundit**.

Pandulbashi, T., captain of pandours (Hungarian light infantry).

Pandy, H. *pânde*, high-caste Sepoy.

Panikar, Malay. *paṇikan*, fencing-master, (now generally) astrologer.

Parbutty, Parpoti, Canar. *pârapatti*, village-crier, etc.

Parvoe, H. *prabhû* or *parbhû* from S. *prabhu* 'lord or chief', writer.

Pasban, P. *pâsbân*, watchman, sentinel.

Pasha, T. *pasha*, highest title in the civil or military service.

Patel, Mahr. *patîl*, H. *patel*, headman of a village.

Pathan, see **Puttân**.

Patrik, T. *patrik*, patriarch, title of the spiritual chiefs of the several chris-
tian nationalities under Turkish dominion.

Peer, H. *pîr*, Mohammedan saint.

Pehluwan, P. *pahluwân*, hero, champion, wrestler.

Peon, Port. *peão*, P. *piyâda*, foot-soldier, orderly.

Peshgir, P. *pishgir* (T. pron. *peshkir*) napkin; *peshkir-agma* superintendent of table-linen.

Peshwah, P. *pishwâ* 'leader, guide', first chief minister or chancellor, afterwards chief of the Mahrattas; Pahlavi *peshûpâi* supreme high-priest of the ancient Parsees.

Phorea, H. *phariyâ*, retailer.

Phousdar, see **Foujdar**.

Picar, H. *paikâr*, intermediate dealer, broker.

Podar, H. *poddâr* from P. *foṭadâr*, cash-keeper.

Podshaw, see **Padshaw**.

Poligar, Mahr. *pâlegâr*, subordinate feudal chief.

Potail, see **Patel**.

Pra, **Phra**, **Praw**, Burm. *p'hra*, *bhurâ*, *p'hyâ*, Camboja *prea*, title of respect, Lord, same as S. *śrī*.

Puckauly, H. *pakhâlî*, water-carrier.

Pulâ, Tam. *pillai*, title of a superior class of Sûdras.

Pundit, S. *paṇḍita*, a man learned in Sanskrit lore, Hindoo law-officer.

Purvo, see **Parvoe**.

Puttân, H. *paṭhân*, Mohammedan in India of Afghan descent.

Puttywalla, H. *paṭṭa-wâlâ* 'one with a belt', messenger or orderly.

Pyke, P. *paik*, foot-runner, courier; H. *pâik* or *pâyik* from S. *padâtika* or *padika*, foot-soldier, police-officer.

Rabbi, H. *rabî* 'my master', religious teacher.

Rad, Pahlavi *raḍ*, high-priest, pontiff among the ancient Parsees.

Raja, **Rajah**, S. *râjâ* 'king', Hindoo title of nobility.

Rajpoot, H. *râjpût* from S. *râjaputra* 'king's son', name of a great race in India.

Ramasammy, H. *Râmaswâmi* 'Lord Rama', proper name, sometimes used generally for Hindoos.

Ramoosy, Mahr. *Râmosî*, name of a distinct caste in Western India.

Ranee, H. *rânî*, fem. of *râjâ*, queen.

Ras, A. *ras* 'head', prince (in Abyssinia).

Rayah, see **Ryot**.

Raywoon, Burm. *ye-wun*, 'water-governor', deputy of the provincial governor at Pegu.

Reb, H. *rab* 'great', Chald. 'prince', title used before the name of modern Jews, 'Mr'.

Rehala-bey, T. *riyâla-beğ* or *iriyâla-beğ*, now *riyâla-pasha*, rear-admiral.

Reis, A. *rais*, chief; *reis-efendi* or *reis-ul-kiutâb* 'chief of the secretaries', chief secretary of state who also acted as minister of foreign affairs, now styled *khârijiye-nâzirî*; *rais-i-dâulat-i-jamhûr* president of the republic; *rais-i-madrasa-i-dâr-ul-ulûm* rector of a university; *reis-ul-muderrissim* chief professor, rector; *rais-ul-ulamâ* chief of the law interpreters.

Ressaidar, H. *rasâidâr*, native subaltern cavalry officer.

Ressaldar, H. from P. *risâladâr*, (originally) commander of a corps of Hindoo horse, (now) native officer in command of a *ressala*, H. *risâla*, troop of irregular native cavalry.

Rijal, T. *rijâl* (A. plur. 'men'), grandee, high civil functionary.

Rikyabdar, T. *rikiâbdâr*, P. *rikâb-dâr*, stirrup holder, butler.

Rish-sefid, Hebr. *resh*, Turcoman chief.

Ronin, Jap., vassal, subject of a daimio.

Roomee, A. *rûmî* 'Roman', (in Turkey) Greek; (in Persia and India) Ottoman Turk.

Roy, H. *râi*, same as *râjâ*, now often a family name.

Roy Bahador, *râi bahâdur*, modern Hindoo deputy magistrate.

Ruzname, P. *rûz-nâma* or *rûz-nâm-tcha*, day-book, journal, register; *rûz-nâmeji* registrar; *rûz-nâma navîs* government reporter.

Ryot, A. *rai-yat*, commoner, peasant; T. *riâyâ* tributary non-moslem subjects ("rayahs").

Sa-, see also **Se-**.

Sabaio, A. *Sabâi* or *Savâi* 'native of Sâvâ', Mohammedan ruler of Goa.

Sadrazam, see **Sudder**.

Sah, see **Sha**.

Sahib, A. *şâhib* (T. pron. *sâab*), master, possessor; Mr., Sir; *şâhib-kirân* 'lord of the conjunction', title given to a monarch who has reigned 40 years; *şâhib-khurûj*, a great but unlawful conqueror, such as Timur-lane, etc.

Sahiba, A. *şahiba*, lady, madam.

Sahir, A. *şâhir*, magician.

Saiyid, see **Syud**.

Saiman, see **Syman**.

Saïs, see **Syce**.

Saka, A. *sakkâ*, water-carrier.

Sakyaputra, H. *śâkyaputra* 'son of Śâkya', Buddhist mendicant priest of China.

Salahor, A.-P. *silâh-shûr* 'gladiator', T. pron. *salahor*, knight.

Salar, P. *sâlâr*, leader, general; *sâlâr jang* 'leader in war', title of the minister regent of Hyderabad.

Samasa, S., singer of an epic cycle.

Sammy, see **Swamy**.

Samorin, see **Zamorin**.

Samsunjy, T. *şamşûnji* 'keeper of the mastiffs', title of some of the sultan's guards of old; *şamşûnji-bashi* second lieutenant of janissaries.

Samurâi, Japanese nobleman.

Sanduk, A. *şandûk*, chest, coffer; *şandûk-amîni* treasurer.

Sanjak, T. *sanjak*, standard; *sanjakdâr* ensign.

Sarabkhane, see **Zarabkhane**.

Saraf, A. *şarrâf*, money changer, banker.

Saraï, P. *sarây*, mansion, palace, 'seraglio'; *sarayli* a person belonging to the sultan's palace; *sarây-aghasi* superintendent, *sarây-bashi* gate-

- keeper, of the seraglio; *sarây-dâr* warder, intendant of a house.
- Sarban**, see **Surwaun**.
- Sarikjy**, T. *şarikji*, keeper of turbans.
- Sarteeb**, P. *sartîb-i-sîyum* colonel; *sartîb-i-dâvum* general of brigade; *sartîb-i-awwel* general of division.
- Sawjetnik**, Serb., senator.
- Seacunny**, P. *sukhânî*, steersman or quartermaster of a ship.
- Seedy**, H. *sîdî* from A. *saiyid* 'lord', Mahr. *siddhî*, properly African Moham-
medan in Western India, now negroes in general.
- Sefaret-terjumany**, A. *sifârat-tarjumâni*, interpreter to an embassy.
- Segban**, see **Syman**.
- Seid**, see **Syud**.
- Seikh**, see **Sikh**.
- Seis**, P. *sêls*, see **Syce**.
- Sejade**, A. *sajjâda*, prayer-rug; *sejâdeji* keeper of the prayer-rugs.
- Selam-aga**, T. *selâm-agha* (A. *salâm* 'peace'), 'lord of greeting', installa-
tion-officer.
- Serai**, see **Sarâi**.
- Sepoy**, P. *sîpâhî* 'soldier', native soldier of India, disciplined and dressed
in European style.
- Seraglio**, see **Sarâi**.
- Serang**, P. *sarhang* 'commander', lieutenant-colonel, (in India) boatswain.
- Serasker**, P. *sar-askar* 'head of the army', commander-in-chief, generalis-
simo.
- Serdar**, P. *sar-dâr*, leader, chief; (used also for *serasker*) commander-in-
chief.
- Serbas**, P. *sar-bâz*, private soldier.
- Serdib**, see **Sartib**.
- Sergy-emeeni**, T. *sergi-emîni*, treasurer of the navy.
- Serhad**, P. *sar-hadd*, frontier; *serhadd-agha* commander of a frontier fort.
- Serhenk**, see **Serang**.
- Serkar**, P. *sarkâr*, Excellency (applied to both persons and governments,
etc.).
- Sermiyedar**, T. *sermâye-dâr*, P. *sar-mâya-dâr*, capitalist.
- Serraj**, A. *sarrâj*, saddler.
- Sett**, H. *seth*, banker.
- Sha, Sah**, H. *sâh* from S. *sâdhu* 'perfect', merchant or banker, now often a
surname.
- Shabunder**, P. *shâh-bandar* 'king of the haven', harbor-master; T.
shâhbender mercantile agent, consul.
- Shagird**, P. *shâgird*, apprentice, learner.
- Shah**, P. *shâh*, king; *shâhanshâh* 'king of kings', emperor; *shâh-i-alâm*
'king of the world', title of the Great Mogul; *shâh-zâda* prince of the
blood royal.
- Shahinjy**, T. *shâhinji*, falconer.
- Shaikh**, see **Sheikh**.

Shammâs, Chaldean deacon.

Shambogue, Canar. *shâna-bhôga*, village clerk.

Shegâr, Sultan of Timbuctoo.

Shehremeeny, T. *shehr-emîni* from P. *shahr* city, commandant in a city.

Shehzade, T. *sheh-zâde*, P. *shâh-zâda*, see **Shah**.

Sheikh, A. *shaikh* 'old man', elder; chief of an Arab tribe; ecclesiastical dignitary; (in Arabia) prince; (in India) Mohammedan of Arab descent; *shaikh-ul-hârem* governor of Medina; *sheikh-ul-islâm* chief doctor-of-law in Turkey, chancellor and high-priest.

Shekarry, see **Shikaree**.

Sherab-emeeni, T. *sharab-emîni* from A. *sharâb* 'wine', superintendent of wines.

Shereef, A. *sharif* 'noble, illustrious', descendant of Mohammed.

Sheristadar, H.-P. *sarishtâ-dâr*, head ministerial officer of a court.

Shevket, A. *shavkat* 'dignity', imperial majesty; *shevkettû* imperial, the title especially assumed by the sultan; *shevkettli-efendimiz* our imperial master.

Shih, Chin., same as **Sakyaputra**.

Shikaree, P. *shikârî*, sportsman.

Shogun, Jap., emperor (same as *taikûn*).

Shooterban, P. *shutur-bân*, camel-driver.

Shooter-sowar, H.-P. *shutr-sawâr*, rider of a dromedary.

Shroff, A. *şarrâf*, see **Saraf**.

Sikh, **Seikh**, **Syke**, H. *sikh* 'disciple', follower of Nânak Shâh.

Silladar, P. *silâh-dâr* 'bearer of arms', esquire; (in India) soldier who provides his own arms and horse; *silihdâr-gha* colonel.

Sipahi, P. *sipâhî* from *sipâh* 'army', soldier, particularly mounted; T. *sipâ-hîlar-gha*, colonel of spahis.

Sipahselar, P. *sipâh-sâlâr*, general-in-chief.

Sirdar, H. *sirdâr* from P. *sardâr* 'leader, chief', head of a set of palanquin-bearers, hence body-servant.

Sirr, A. *sirr*, secret; T. *sirr-kiâtibi*, private or confidential secretary.

Sofrajy, T. *sofraji*, table-servant.

Solak, T. *solak* 'left-handed man', officer of the sultan's palace in olden times.

Soobadar, H.-P. *şûbadâr*, viceroy (over a *şûba*), captain of Sepoys.

Soodra, **Sooder**, H. *şudra*, S. *şudr*, the fourth caste of Hindoos.

Soojy, T. *şûji*, water seller.

Sopher, Hebr. from Chald. *sâfer* 'scribe', learned in the scriptures, writer.

Sophy, P. *sûfî*, *safavî*, or *safî*, the name by which the king of Persia was long known in Europe.

Sowar, see **Suwar**.

Sowcar, H. *sâhûkâr*, native banker.

Spahi, see **Sipahi**.

Sri, S. *śrî*, holy, saint.

Subasha, T. *şû-bashi* from *şû* 'water', rural mayor of a village.

- Sudder**, A. *şadr*, chief (adj.), supreme; Sudder Ameen, A. *şadr-amîn*, chief ameen; *şadr-jihân* or *şadr-al-islâm*, chief judge; *şadr-âzam* grand-vizier.
- Sultan**, A. *sultân*, (when preceding the name) prince, monarch; (when following the name) sultan's daughter, (in Persia) army-captain.
- Surwaun**, H. *sâr-wân*, P. *sâr-bân*, camel-driver.
- Suwar**, P. *suwâr*, rider, horseman, native cavalry-soldier in India; T. *suwâri* cavalry-soldier, captain of a man-of-war.
- Swamy**, H. *suâmi*, Tam. *sâmi*, from S. *suâmin* 'Lord', idol; term of respectful address.
- Syce**, H.-A. *sâis*, P. *sêis*, groom, hostler.
- Syke**, see **Sikh**.
- Syman**, P. *sağbân* 'keeper of dogs', T. pron. *saimen* a soldier of a particular kind of janissaries, in modern times an irregular police-soldier.
- Syud**, **Syed**, A. *saiyid* lord, a descendant of Mohammed.
- Tabeeb**, A. *ṭabīb*, physician.
- Tahseeldar**, P. *taḥsildâr*, chief revenue officer of a district, collector, treasurer.
- Tajir**, A. *tâjir*, merchant.
- Tajwar**, A.-P. *tâjwar*, prince, king.
- Talib**, A. *ṭalīb* 'seeker', student; (in Barbary) licentiate of law.
- Taliar**, Tam. *talaiyârî*, watchman.
- Talookdar**, H.-P. *taallukdâr*, government revenue officer; large landholder in Oudh.
- Tamberanee**, Malay. *tamburân* 'Lord, God', title of honor among the Nairs.
- Tanadar**, see **Thanadar**.
- Tarjiman**, see **Dragoman**.
- Tarryar**, see **Taliar**.
- Ta-yen**, Chin., Excellency (as a title).
- Tch-**, see **Ch-**.
- Teberdar**, P. *tabardâr*, battle-ax man, a kind of royal body-guardsman.
- Teshreefatjy**, T. *teshrîfâtji* from A. *tashrîfât* 'court ceremonies', master of ceremonies.
- Thanadar**, H. *thânadâr*, chief of police station.
- Thakoor**, H. *thâkur* from S. *thakkura* 'idol', term of respect, lord, master; (in the form of *Tagore*) a family name.
- Tindal**, Malay. *tanḍal*, Mahr. *tanḍel*, head of a body of men, 'boss', corporal, boatswain.
- Topeewala**, H. *ṭopîwâlâ* 'one who wears a hat', European in India.
- Topchy**, T. *ṭopji* artillery-man; *ṭopjilar-āgha* colonel, *ṭopjilar-bashi* general, of artillery.
- Tuan**, Malay. *tuan* or *tuwan*, used in the Archipelago as *sahib* is in India, Mr., Lord.
- Tufekjy**, T. *tufenkji* (pron. *tufekji*), musketeer, infantry soldier; rural police soldier; gunsmith.
- Tycoon**, Jap. *taikûn*, emperor of Japan.

Ulema, see **Alim**.

Umlah, Umrah, see **Omlah, Omrah**.

Uparajah, from S. *yuva-râja* 'young king', heir-apparent.

Uram, Hung. 'my lord', from *úr* 'gentleman', Mr.

Usta, T. *usta*, officer of the bostanji; mistress of a harem.

Ustad, P. *ustâd*, A. *ustâdh* (T. pron. *ustâz*), master in any profession, teacher.

Vakil, A. *wakîl*, T. *vekîl*, deputy, agent, attorney; (in Persian army) first non-commissioned officer; *wakîl-i-dâvum* second, *wakîl-i-awwal* superior, non-commissioned officer; *vekîl-kharj* servant who has charge of all the ordinary household expenses.

Velee, T. *veli*, A. *walî*, see **Wali**.

Vidana, from S. *vadana*, (in Ceylon) village headman.

Vizier, A. *wazîr*, T. *vezîr*, minister of state, (in Turkey) a pasha of the lowest sub-division of the highest class; (in India) Mohammedan prime-minister; *vezîri-aẓam* grand-vizier; *vezîri-mukhtâr* envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

Wafid, A. *wâfid*, ambassador.

Wahabi, A. *wahâbî*, Mohammedan puritan in Arabia.

Waiz, A. *wâiz*, preacher (in a mosque).

Wali, A. *wâlî*, governor-general; A. *walî*, T. *veli*, 'one very near in blood, relationship, or affection', saint, patron, servant; *veli-ahd* heir-apparent.

Walid, A. *wâlîd*, father; *walîd*, son; *wâlida*, mother; T. *wâlîde-sultân* mother of the reigning sultan.

Wallah, Wally, H. *-wâlâ* an adjectival suffix corresponding to the English *-ian*.

Wardapet, Armenian doctor of divinity.

Wasee, A. *wâssî*, testator, guardian, patron.

Woda, Slav., prince.

Woiwod, Slav. *wojewoda*, military leader, duke.

Woon, Burm. *wun*, governor or officer of administration; **woon-gyee**, *wungyî*, great minister, cabinet officer; **woon-dook**, *wundauck*, inferior minister, envoy.

Wuzeer, see **Vizier**.

Yakunin, Jap., imperial soldier.

Yamagh, T. *yamak*, assistant.

Yasakchi, T. *yasakji* (formerly) a kavass attached to an embassy, (now) an attendant for carrying messages.

Yaver, P. *yâvar*, assistant; *yâvar-i-dâvum* second major; *yâvar-i-awwal* first major or chief of battalion.

Yayabashi, T. *yaya-bashi*, infantry officer.

Yazijy, T. *yazijy*, 'writer', clerk, mate of a merchantman.

Yemeen-ed-dowlet, A. *yemîn-ad-dawlat* 'right hand of the state', a high title of honor.

Yemishy, T. *yemishji*, fruit-dealer.

Yengichery, see **Janissary**.

Yeseer, A. *asîr* (T. pron. *yesîr*), slave (while for sale); *yesîrji* slave-dealer.

Yuvar, see **Yaver**.

Yuvaraja, see **Uparajah**.

Yuzbashi, T. *yuz-bashi* 'commander of roo', captain in the army, lieutenant in the navy; (also from *yuz* face) spokesman.

Zamorin, Malay. *tâmâtiri*, *tâmûri*, vernacular modification of *sâmundri* 'sea-king', title of the sovereign of Calicut.

Zarbkhane, T. *zarb-khâne*, P. *zarrâb-khâna*, mint; *zarb-khâne-nâẓiri* master of the mint (a cabinet minister).

Zemindar, A. *zamin-dâr*, landholder.

Zillulah, A. *ẓill-ullâh* 'shadow of God', title given to the sultan and the shah.



INDEX.

The figures refer to paragraphs, not to pages. The letters "f, ff," signify "and the following."

- | | |
|--|--|
| A', Ap, in names.....10 | Author not named.....105 |
| Å, in foreign names.....324 ff | — uncertain.....59 |
| Å, in Scandinavian names.....326 | "Author of", as pseudonym.....76 ff |
| Aa, in Danish names.....327 | Authors, distinguished from editors...134 ff |
| Abbreviated names.....58 | — several, of one work.....87 ff |
| Abbreviations, alphabetizing of.....480 | — — alphabetizing works by.....472 |
| Academies of sciences, etc.....201, 212 | — with more than one name.....18 ff |
| — <i>see also</i> Schools. | |
| Accented letters.....323 ff | Banks.....207 f |
| — in Polish and Bohemian.....383 | Baptismal names, <i>see</i> Forenames. |
| Adaptations of a single author.....141 | Benevolent organizations.....210 |
| Adjectives, explanatory, omitted in title- | Bible, entry of.....131, 299 ff |
| entries.....231 | — translations of.....165 |
| Admiralty trials.....148 | — title entry of.....299 |
| Aldermen, board of.....183 | Binder's titles.....263 |
| Almanacs, main entry of.....113 | Biographical c. r. from a work of fiction..304 |
| Alphabet, order of.....322 | Biographies, anonymous, entry of.....313 |
| Alphabetizing of entries.....320 ff | — inserted in collected writings.....128 |
| — with the same e. w.....393 ff | Bishops, names of.....32, 33 |
| — of words not personal names.....476 ff | — official acts.....178 |
| Alumni proceedings.....204 | Bohemian, pronunciation of.....383 |
| Anglo-Saxon letters.....330 | — names.....381 ff |
| Anonymous biographies.....313 | Booksellers' catalogs.....151 |
| — works.....105 | Buildings, names of.....222 |
| — editions of, with varying titles.295 ff | — plans of.....100 |
| — editors of.....130 | Bureaus, official acts.....180 ff |
| — illustrators of.....97 | Business corporations.....207 |
| — subject-word entry of.....314 | By-names, arrangement of...403 ff |
| — translations from.....163 | — medieval.....20 |
| — title-entries.....298 ff | |
| Anthologies.....134 ff | Calendars, main entry of.....113 |
| Apocrypha.....70 | — of documents.....134 |
| Arabic, transliteration of.....339 | Captions.....254 |
| — names.....37 ff | — used as titles.....286 |
| — vowels.....342 | Cardinals, names of.....32 |
| Architects.....100 | Case, grammatical, exchanged in title- |
| Article, in names.....2 ff | entries.....227 |
| — in Arabic.....49 | Catalogs of private libraries.....152 |
| — in French, alphabetizing of.....471 | Catch-word entry.....315 f |
| — in Hebrew.....45 | Cathedrals.....198 |
| Articles, foreign, in titles of English | Change of names.....55, 368 |
| works, etc.....486 ff | — of titles.....289 ff |
| Assemblies, ecclesiastical.....191 | Chrestomathies.....134 |
| — legislative.....183 | Christian names, <i>see</i> Forenames. |
| Associations.....200 ff | Churches.....197 ff |
| Assumed names.....64 ff | Cities, form of names of.....387 ff |
| Auction catalogs.....151 f | — official publications of.....177 ff |
| Author entries.....1 ff | Civil suits.....147 |

- Classical names 18 ff
 ——— form of 346 ff
 ——— modernized forms of 350 ff
 Codices, with special names 294
 Collected works of several authors 87 ff
 ——— with named collector 111 ff
 ——— writings, arrangement of 461 ff
 Collections of papers 250
 Collective titles 264 ff
 ——— order of, in entry 269 *note*
 College societies 204 f
 Colleges 202, 215
 Commentaries 139 f
 Commissions 192
 Committees 192
 Common nouns, alphabetizing of 447 ff
 Compilers, treated as authors 134 ff
 Composers of music 102 ff
 Compound names 2 ff
 ——— of places, alphabetizing 484 f
 ——— words, alphabetizing of 482 ff
 Concordances 134, 138
 Conferences 187
 Congress, international 185
 ——— of the U. S. 183
 Consonants in transliteration 333
 Contents, table of, used as a title 276
 Continuations 166
 ——— anonymous 226 *note*
 ——— titles of 277 ff
 Contractions, alphabetizing of 479
 Conventions 187 ff
 ——— proceedings of, collector of 118
 Convents 197
 Copies of the same work, arrangement
 of 500
 Corporate bodies 177 ff
 Councils, common 183
 ——— ecclesiastical 191
 Counties, official publications 177 ff
 Countries, form of names of 386
 Court reports 145, 177
 Courtesy titles 452 *note* 4
 Criminal trials 140
 Cross references *vs.* full entry 317
 ——— place of 498 f
 Cyclopedias, entry of 113 ff
 Cyrillic alphabet, transliteration of 337
 Da, de, di, etc., in names 2 ff
 Danish letters 325 ff
 ——— names 408
 Dates in a title 244
 Debates, participants in 93
 ——— of public bodies 118
 Decisions of courts 150
 Defendant in a trial 140
 Denominations, religious 195
 Departments of a government 180 ff
 Designer of illustrations 100
 Diacritical marks 323 ff
 Dictionaries 134
 Dignitaries, names of 24 ff
 Directories 142, 144
 Disputations 169 ff
 Dissertations 169 ff
 District conventions 190
 Divorced wives, names of 36
 Documents, calendars of 134
 ——— collections of 119
 Dramas, title entries of 302
 Duplicates, arrangement of 500
 Dutch letters 328
 ——— names with article 4
 East-Indian names 47 ff
 Editions of same work, arrangement of 454 ff
 ——— alphabetizing of 490
 ——— with varying titles 288 ff
 Editor, mentioned with several authors
 89, 111
 ——— works by, alphabetizing of 473
 Editors, distinguished from authors 134 ff
 ——— of a single author's works 125 ff
 ——— of anonymous works 111 ff., 130
 ——— of Oriental works 52
 ——— of periodicals 113
 Elegant extracts 134 ff
 Elisions, alphabetizing of 479
 Emperors, *see* Sovereigns.
 Encyclopedias, entry of 113 ff
 Engravings, author of 100
 ——— collections of 101
 Entries with same e. w. 393 ff
 Entry-word, form of 320 ff
 Epitomes 141
 Ethiopic, transliteration of 340 *note*
 Excerpts from single author 136 f
 Exploring expeditions 153 ff
 Expositions, international 185
 Extra illustrations 500 b
 Extracts, collections of 117, 134
 Family name, change of 55, 368
 Family names, alphabetizing of 396 ff., 413 ff
 ——— changed in translations 364 ff
 ——— changed spelling of 361 ff
 ——— feminine forms of 359 f
 ——— medieval, form of 356 f
 ——— modern 21
 ——— form of 358 ff

- Family names, respelt on removal to another country 371, 379, 381
 — similarity of, with forenames..... 61 ff
 — transliterated 377 ff
 — used as forenames..... 22 f
 Feminine forms of surnames..... 359 f
 Firm names 207
 First-word entry..... 223 ff
 — exceptions from 225 ff
 Fitz, in names..... 10
 Forenames, alphabetizing of 396 ff
 — changed 422
 — contraction of 438
 — different, used by same author ... 420 ff
 — differentiation of..... 437
 — dropt..... 416 f
 — identical, of several persons..... 425
 — joined to a surname..... 17, 23
 — modern, form of 372 ff
 — number of, varying..... 416 ff
 — similarity of, with surnames..... 61 ff
 — unknown 424
 — unused 414 ff
 — used as e. w..... 24 ff
 — — instead of family names..... 406
 — variously spelt..... 374
 Form of name, change in..... 55 ff., 361 ff
 Fragments, arrangement of..... 466
 French article, alphabetizing of..... 471
 — in names..... 2 ff
 — compound names 6 ff
 Friars, names of..... 24
- Galleries of art..... 202, 215
 Gazetteers 144
 Genitives, alphabetizing of..... 478
 Geographical names, arrangement of..... 395
 — compound..... 484 f
 German letters..... 324 ff
 Government bureaus..... 180 ff
 — expeditions..... 161
 Governmental bodies, as authors..... 177 ff
 — official acts, originator of 168
 Governors, official acts..... 178
 Guilds 209
 Greek, transliteration of..... 335 f
 — names, form of 346 ff
- Half-titles 254, 266
 Hebrew, transliteration of..... 340
 — names 42 ff
 — modern..... 46
 — vowels 343
 Hindoo languages, transliteration of... 338 ff
 — names 47 ff
 — modern, transliteration of 380
- Hungarian, pronunciation of..... 383
 — names, order of..... 63
- Icelandic letters..... 330
 — names..... 408
 Illustrations..... 96 ff
 — extra..... 500 b
 Illustrator, as author..... 98
 Incomplete names..... 54 ff
 Incorrect names..... 56 f
 Indexes 142 f
 — anonymous..... 226 *note*
 Initials used as pseudonym..... 80 ff
 — instead of full name..... 439 ff
- Jews, *see* Hebrews.
 Joint authors..... 92 ff
 — with same surname..... 95
 — alphabetizing works by..... 472
 Journals, *see* Periodicals.
 — of legislatures, *see* Legislative bodies.
- Koran, entry of..... 131
 Kings, *see* Sovereigns.
- Lady, as title..... 452
 Languages, several, in same work..... 253
 Large-paper copies..... 500 c
 Latin forms of Oriental names..... 53
 — names, form of 346 ff
 — phrase, used as pseudonym 79
 — translations of vernacular names... 66 ff
 Laws, compilations of..... 183 f
 Legislative bodies..... 183
 Letters, used to designate an author... 80 ff
 Lexicons..... 134
 Libraries 202, 215
 Library catalogs..... 152
 Literary partnerships..... 92
 Local societies 210 ff
 Lord, as title..... 451
- Mac, in names..... 10
 Magazines, main entry of..... 113
 Maiden names..... 35
 — form of entry of..... 433
 Manuscript notes..... 500 b
 Manuscripts with specific names..... 294
 Maps, author of..... 100
 Marine trials..... 148
 Married women, names of..... 34 f
 — arrangement of..... 432 ff
 Medieval names..... 20
 — form of..... 352 ff
 Meetings..... 185 ff
 Monasteries..... 197

- Monks, names of.....24
 Mottoes, preceding a title 248
 Municipalities 218
 Museums.....202, 215
 Music, author of.....102
 — collections of 104
- Names, *see also* Family-names, Forenames.
 — compound.....2 ff
 — — alphabeting of.....427 ff
 — — of places.....484 f
 — compounded of two names.....12 ff
 — form of, for e. w.....346 ff
 — of countries, etc., form of386 ff
 — personal, as e. w.....1 ff
 — — alphabeting of.....393 ff
 — — form of.....346 ff
 — — in names of institutions203
 — — in title-entry.....384 f
 — — used typically as titles69
 — simple1
 — spelling of.....434 ff
 — transliterated, form of.....377 ff
 "New," when transposed in title-entries..234
 Newspapers, title-entries of.....236
 Nobility, titles of.....446 ff
 Noblemen, *see also* Peers.
 — names of.....28 ff
 Nom-de-plume, *see* Pseudonym.
 Norwegian letters325 ff
 — names.....408
 Novels, title-entries of302
 Numerals in titles.....243
 — when disregarded in first-word title-entries.....233
- O', in names.....10
 Ö, in foreign names.....324 ff
 Occidental languages, transliteration of.335 f
 Officers of government.....177 ff
 Orders, military195
 — of knighthood.....199
 — religious195
 Ordinances, compilations of.....183 f
 Oriental languages, transliteration of...338 ff
 — names37 ff
 — — alphabeting of411 f
 — titles, list of, *in* Appendix.
 — works entered under title51
 Originator of literary works168 ff
- Pamphlets, bound together.....249
 Parallel titles.....251 ff
 Parishes.....199 *note*
 Parliament.....183
 Parsee names50 *note*
- Parties, political.....195
 Partnership, literary.....92
 Patronymics, *see* Family names.
 Peers, names of.....28 f
 — — alphabeting of.....426
 Periodicals, main entry of.....113
 — extracts from.....135
 — issued by a society.....116
 — series of, with different title.....279
 Persian, transliteration of.....341
 — vowels.....342
 Personal names, *see* Names, personal.
 Phrase, used as author name.....74 ff
 Phrases, added to family names, place
 of.....445
 — omitted in title-entries.....228
 Place-names, arrangement of.....395
 — compound.....484 f
 Plagiarism, with changed title.....291
 Plans of buildings, author of.....100
 Pleas in court.....149
 Plurals, alphabeting of.....478
 Poems, title-entries of.....302
 Polish, pronunciation of.....383
 Polyglots, place of.....492
 Popes, names of.....24
 — — alphabeting of.....399
 — — form of.....376
 Possessives, alphabeting of.....478
 Præses in disputation.....169, 172
 Prefixes in names.....2 ff
 Preposition in names.....2 ff
 — in title-entries.....238 ff
 Presidents, acts of.....178
 — works of.....179
 Princes, names of.....24, 28, 30
 — — alphabeting of.....400
 Printing societies.....121
 Proceedings of corporate bodies.....177 ff
 Proper names, form of.....346 ff
 — — of counties, etc.....386 ff
 Pseudonyms.....64 ff
 — alphabeting of.....441
 — consisting of a phrase.....75 ff
 — form of.....71 ff
 Pseudo-titles.....262
 Publishers of cyclopedias.....114
 Publishers' series titles.....267 ff
- Queens, *see* Sovereigns.
 Quotations.....134
- Rabbis, names of.....44
 Regesta.....134
 Registers.....144
 Religious organizations195 ff

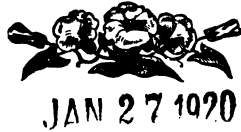
- Replies to works with title-entry 226
 Reports 177 ff
 — of government departments 180
 — of trials 145 ff
 — to departments 181
 Reprints with changed title 291
 Respondent in disputation 170
 Reviews, anonymous 226 *note*
 — *see also* Periodicals.
 Reviser of an edited work 132 ff
 Revisions of same work, arrangement of
 460 ff
 — — with different titles 289 ff
 Romaic, transliteration of 336
 Rulers, non-official works by 179
 — official acts 177 ff
 Russian, transliteration of 337
 — names 377 ff

 Saint, in names 10
 Saints 11
 — names of 24
 — — alphabeting of 398
 — — form of 376
 Sanskrit, transliteration of 338
 Scandinavian names ending in *-son* 408
 School programs 107
 Schools, private 206
 — public 217
 Secondary titles 256 ff
 Sentences as titles 242 ff
 Series, with named editor 111 ff
 — titles of 264 ff
 Ships 153 ff
 Signs, instead of letters, as e. w. 344
 — used instead of author's name 85 f
 Slavic languages, pronunciation of 383
 Sobriquets 407
 Societies 200 ff
 — for publishing 121
 — issuing periodicals 116
 Sovereigns, names of 24
 — — alphabeting of 400
 — — form of 372
 — official acts 178
 Spanish names, spelling of 366 ff
 — — with article 5
 Spelling of common nouns in title-entries 392
 — of forenames 372 ff
 — as 2d e. w. 435 ff
 — of names, changed 361 ff
 Spurious works, arrangement of 467
 Stars, used instead of author's name 85
 State papers 119
 — societies 219
 States, official publications 177 ff

 Statutes 183 f
 Subject-word entry 310 ff
 Supposed author 109
 Surnames, *see* Family-names.
 Surveys 160
 Swedish accented letters 324, 326
 — names ending in *-son* 408
 — noblemen, names of 368 ff
 — university disputations 173
 Syriac, transliteration of 340 *note*

 Theses 169 ff
 Title, change of 279
 — missing 282 ff
 Title-entries 223 ff
 — — for reference to author, etc. 301 ff
 — — not under first word 226 ff
 — — of anonymous works 110, 223 ff
 Title-pages in government publications
 252 *note*, 286 *note*
 — — several in same work 251 ff
 Titles (of books), alphabeting of 320 ff
 — arbitrary, for books without a title
 283 f
 — — for collections 249
 — beginning with full sentence 242 ff
 — changed spelling of 281
 — more than one, for same work 251 ff
 — — alphabetic arrangement 496
 — same, for different works 474
 — varying, in different editions 288 ff
 Titles of honor 442 ff
 — assumed 253
 — hereditary 446 ff
 — — English 451 ff
 — in the vernacular 31
 — Oriental 48 *note*
 — — list of, *in* Appendix.
 — place of 444 ff
 Towns, official publications 177 ff
 Transactions of corporate bodies 177 ff
 Translations 162 ff
 — alphabeting of 469 ff
 — of anonymous works 298 ff
 — without known original 491
 Translator of Oriental works 52
 Transliteration of foreign words 331
 — French and German systems of 382
 — Library Journal system 341 *note*
 Transliterated names, form of 377 ff
 Transposition of title-words 318 f
 Transposed titles, alphabeting of 481
 Treaties 186
 Trials 145 ff
 Turkish, transliteration of 341
 — vowels 342 *note*

Ü, in foreign names.....	324 ff	Vowels, dotted	324 ff
U and v, in Latin	329	— length of	334, 383 <i>note</i>
Umlaut vowels.....	324	— pronunciation of, in transliteration..	332
Uncertainty of authorship	59	— — in Oriental languages.....	342 ff
Universities	202, 215	Voyages	153 ff
University theses.....	169 ff		
		Women's names, alphabeting of	431
Van, in names.....	2 ff	— — compound	15
Vessels, journeys of.....	153 ff	Works of one author, arrangement of..	454 ff
Volapük, order of names in.....	63	— — in several languages	468 ff
Von, in names	5 ff	Y, in Dutch names	328



14

